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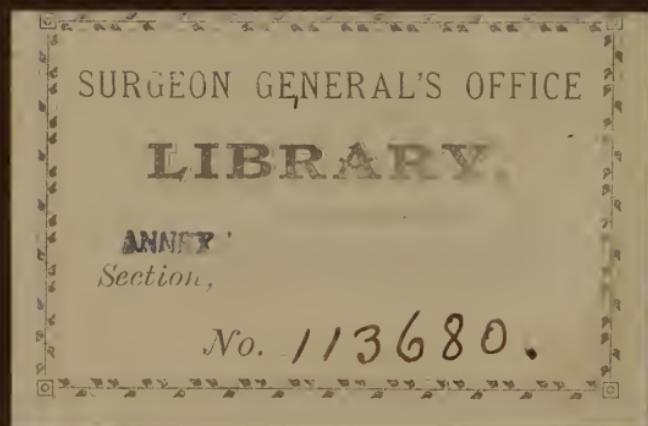
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# HOMOEOPATHIC THERAPEUTICS,

AS APPLIED TO

# OBSTETRICS.

BY

SHELDON LEAVITT, M. D..



PROFESSOR OF PHYSIOLOGY AND CLINICAL MIDWIFERY IN HAHNEMANN  
MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL, CHICAGO.

CHICAGO:  
DUNCAN BROTHERS.  
1881.

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## PREFACE.

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The author earnestly hopes that the scope and design of this little work will not be misunderstood. A comprehensive collection of remedies, with their symptoms, clinical and pathogenetic, has not been attempted, however much a work of that kind may be needed. The most *characteristic* features of a limited number of remedies, and those only, are embraced. That some valuable drugs, and many important indications, have been omitted, is highly probable, since the practice and experience of physicians do not run in uniform grooves.

Though the work is elementary in character, the author indulges the hope that it is sufficiently exten-

sive to enable the practitioner, by observance of its teachings, to tide his patients over most of the dangers and ills incident to pregnancy, parturition, and puerperality

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THE  
HOMOEOPATHIC THERAPEUTICS  
OF  
OBSTETRICS.

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ACETIC ACID.

Often relieves sour belching, and vomiting, with profuse waterbrash and salivation, day and night during pregnancy.

Milk impoverished, bluish, transparent, strong sour taste and odor; deficient in casein and butter.

ACONITE.

The remarkable power of this remedy over sthenic fevers, especially in their early stage, is too well known to require comment. We, however, should avoid falling into the error of supposing that it occupies this field of action singly and exclusively, for it is shared with others, and is to be chosen only when indicated

by well-marked characters, as agonizing restlessness and anxiety, dry, hot skin, and usually great thirst.

But its range of usefulness is not wholly embraced within the scope of these symptoms. It is serviceable under a variety of conditions, and may be indicated by groups of other characteristics. During pregnancy when there is excited circulation, with hard, full, frequent pulse, and rapid breathing, in connection with congestions of various organs. Such symptoms are sometimes consequent on fright, with vexation, which fact adds strength to the indication. They may threaten abortion but the timely administration of Aconite is capable of quelling the disturbance and prolonging pregnancy.

Great fear of death is a prominent symptom of the drug, which may appear in a large variety of ills. It is often encountered in threatened abortion, and in labor. It appears many times in the puerperal state, and, when agreeing with other symptoms of Aconite, the selection is easily made.

Again we have under this remedy excessive sensibility to the least touch, especially of the affected part. In certain cases of rigidity, we find the os uteri dry, and exquisitely sensitive, and the patient extremely anxious, and restless. Abdominal sensitiveness may, or may not

be associated with the rigidity of the os uteri, but it constitutes an indication for the remedy.

The head symptoms of Aconite are marked. There is fainting on rising from a recumbent posture, with paleness of the face, or congestion of the head. Piercing throbbing pain in the forehead, worse from motion. Sense of great fullness in the head. Congestion of the head, with heat and redness of the face. On rising the red face becomes deathly pale. The hair feels as if standing on end.

It is called for after delivery when there is inability to urinate, but great desire, with much distress, fear, and anxiety.

It is also the remedy for extremely painful and long-lasting after-pains, with restlessness, anxiety and great thirst.

#### ACTÆA RACEMOSA.

This is an invaluable remedy in gynaecology and obstetrics. In some respects it resembles Pulsatilla, and when its pathogenesis is better known it may come into as common use. The temperament of Pulsatilla, and the nervous, fearful and tearful symptoms of that remedy, answer as indications also for Actæa. Hence it often affords relief to women suffering during pregnancy from morbid nervousness, fearfulness and tearfulness.

It proves beneficial in various gastric disturbances incident to gestation, when accompanied with a distressing sensation of goneness in the epigastrium.

Women afflicted with uterine or ovarian disorders often suffer with annoying, and sometimes, severe, inflammatory pains, generally on the left side. A similar pain is sometimes felt during pregnancy, when *Aetaea* is pretty sure to afford relief.

It overcomes sleeplessness accompanied with gloom and melancholy.

A number of the profession recommend its use, in a routine way, as a means of procuring easy labor. Some attest its efficacy in that direction, but its use to secure such a result is not common.

It will sometimes dissipate false labor pains, especially in women of rheumatic tendencies. It has been found useful in after-pains worse in the groins, with over sensitiveness, nausea and vomiting; in convulsions during labor arising from nervous excitement, and in cardiac neuralgia during parturition.

Macrotin, which is supposed to embody the active principle of *Actaea*, is preferred by some, and is an efficacious remedy under substantially the same conditions as the latter.

Macrotin has been administered with decided benefit in puerperal small-pox.

## ÆSCULUS HIPPOCASTANUM.

Especially useful for the haemorrhoids which so often follow confinement. The patient complains of constant backache, affecting the sacrum and hips; also of heat, dryness and constriction of the rectum. The latter organ feels as if full of small sticks.

It has been recommended for a sensation during pregnancy, of a giving way of the sacro-iliac articulation, obliging the woman to sit.

This remedy appears to act best in low attenuations.

## AGNUS CASTUS.

One of the best remedies for scanty or suppressed flow of milk, especially when the woman is very low spirited.

## ALUMINA.

In women especially of spare habit, and nervous temperament, there is sometimes so great a want of functional activity in the lower bowel that even a soft stool requires much urging. Such temperaments may also complain of inability to urinate without straining at stool. Both these conditions will respond to Alumina.

The remedy is also called for by throbbing frontal headache, aggravated by stepping, going up stairs, etc.

## APIS MELLIFICA.

Is a wonderful remedy in inflammations characterized by stinging pains and thirstlessness. It is specially valuable in inflammations involving serous membranes, particularly in the stage of effusion. During the corresponding stage of cellular inflammations, as in pelvic cellulitis, it may avert suppuration.

It has control over general and local dropsy, and, in the absence of thirst, affords decided relief in albumenuria.

In mammary inflammation, it is occasionally indicated. There is burning, stinging, swelling, hardness of the mammae, even suppuration.

During pregnancy, oftener in the first three months, there is sometimes burning, stinging in the ovarian region, which *Apis* will relieve.

Other characteristics of the remedy are: swelling under the eyelids; great dryness of the mouth and tongue, without thirst; cannot bear anything to touch the throat; stomach sensitive to slight pressure; urine scanty, dark; the patient is worse after sleeping,—in the morning,—in a warm room. Chilliness from warmth of the stove.

## ARGENTUM NITRICUM.

A well-marked characteristic is a sensation of general expansion, but particularly of the head and face.

Convulsions preceded by that sensation.

Stomach feels as if it would burst with wind.

Much belching which affords great relief.

## ARNICA.

We are prone to limit our employment of Arnica to the prevention and cure of the effects of bruises and contusions. Let us not forget that it possesses characters which ought to lead to an extension of its sphere of usefulness. Following are some of its most marked symptoms:

Stupidity as from a blow or fall.

Head hot, body cool.

Putrid, slimy taste.

Putrid eructations as from bad eggs.

Stomach sore.

Feeling of nauseous repletion after eating.

The bed on which she lies feels too hard, causing frequent change of position.

Better in the evening or at night.

In the first days of nursing the nipple feels sore (also topically).

Nervous, excited, particularly in threatened abortion from falls, shocks, etc.

It is the remedy when labor pains are weak or ceasing; patient wants to change her position often; she feels sore, and as if bruised.

If routine practice is excusable at any time it certainly is immediately after delivery. With the easiest labors there is more or less contusion and laceration of tissue, varying in degree, and we cannot do better than to administer Arnica. I have no doubt that this remedy is often prophylactic of dangerous ills. It is a good remedy in every case, and I recommend that it be given during the first few hours succeeding delivery, unless strong indications for another remedy be discovered.

As a preventive of after-pains it is of surpassing value. Indeed, when Arnica is promptly given, in cases where labor is properly conducted, there is rarely much suffering after delivery.

#### ARSENICUM.

Arsenium is frequently indicated in obstetrical practice, but, so far as my observation and experience extend, is called for by very few *special* symptoms.

Burning sensations are characteristic of the remedy, and they are experienced in various parts during uterogestation. I have used the remedy with good results

for the burning pain in the left, (sometimes the right) iliac region, of which pregnant women now and then complain, and which often creates much uneasiness.

This is to be given when, after labor, there is retention of urine, without desire to urinate.

It is often given in albumenuria.

It is a most excellent remedy at times in septicæmia and pyæmia.

Following are the most cardinal symptoms which serve to distinguish this drug from others:

Great fear of death and of being left alone; great anguish, extreme restlessness and fear of death.

Weight, particularly in the forehead.

Pale, death-colored face, with distorted features.

Stomatitis materna. (One of the best remedies.)

Lips dry and black. Continually licking the dry parched lips.

Great dryness of mouth and tongue. Dry, hard, blackish tongue. Brown and blackish, also cracked tongue.

Craves cold drinks, but takes only little at a time.

Violent pains in the stomach after eating or drinking.

Violent burning in the stomach.

Worse from drinking cold water.

Vomiting of fluids as soon as taken. Vomiting after eating or drinking.

Burning in the abdomen.

Anxious and oppressive shortness of breath, especially when ascending an eminence, and at night when lying.

Pulse small and weak.

Sensation of hot water coursing through the blood vessels.

Burning pains, better from motion.

Œdema of the feet.

Great restlessness; cannot keep quiet. Sleepless and restless.

Great debility and exhaustion.

Worse at night, particularly after midnight.

Better in a warm room.

Chilliness worse from drinking.

#### ASARUM.

It is a good remedy for threatened abortion in women of *great nervous sensibility*, and who suffer from a *want of vital heat*.

The italicised characteristics may lead to its selection in other conditions.

## AURUM.

The most characteristic mental symptom of gold, and that which may lead to its employment in a diversity of conditions, is the *desire to commit suicide*. The patient is continually thinking of suicide. During labor this impulse is sometimes almost irresistible, and strongly calls for Aurum, not for mere mental relief, but for a favorable influence over labor and *puerperalite*. This symptom is also observed in puerperal mania.

Aurum cures violent palpitation of the heart after haemorrhage or over exertion.

## BAPTISIA.

This remedy, so useful in the early stages of typhoid fever, finds a place in the therapeutics of obstetrics.

It should be employed in those occasional cases where typhoid symptoms are developed in child-bed. There is confusion of mind—inability to connect her thoughts. Face flushed, dusky, or cheeks yellow, with a central flush. Lochia acrid and fetid. Great prostration.

For stomatitis materna it is a most excellent remedy.

## BELLADONNA.

It is one of the best remedies for retention of urine after delivery. As it is a speedy effect which is sought in such instances, the doses should be repeated every few

minutes for say an hour. But I take this opportunity to say that the medical attendant should not permit great distension of the bladder, while he patiently and persistently seeks to procure for his patient a natural expulsion of the pent-up excretion through the administration of drug remedies, since relief can be afforded without pain or harm, by means of a soft catheter. Death has many times resulted from neglect of the bladder.

Belladonna is frequently the remedy for toothache during pregnancy.

Some women suffer in early gestation, as well as after delivery, from a bearing sensation,—a violent pressure, as if everything were issuing from the vulva. This is generally felt more in the morning, and is associated with severe back-ache. The symptom is characteristic of Belladonna, and is many times relieved by it.

It is the important remedy in the treatment of *phlegmasia alba dolens*, more especially when the disease is not clearly dependent upon phlebitis.

In convulsions the patient appears as if stunned; there is semi-consciousness and loss of speech, convulsive movements of the limbs, and of the muscles of the face; paralysis of the right side of the tongue; renewal of the attacks at every pain. Dr. D. S. Smith has had such results from Belladonna 12 in puerperal convulsions,

in a long and extensive practice, that he puts more reliance on it than on any other remedy.

It is unequalled for spasmodic rigidity of the os uteri. Local use of Belladonna cerate in the practice of many has proved efficacious, when used singly, or in connection with the administration of the attenuated remedy by the mouth. Great care and discretion should be exercised, however, lest in our efforts to effect muscular relaxation we induce toxic symptoms in our patient.

After-pains come and go suddenly, are of a neuralgic character, and appear to have no relation to the rhythmical contractions of the uterus. After-pains with downward pressure, head and eyes congested, lochial discharge seems hot.

Belladonna may be given also when the lochia is offensive and seems hot to the parts.

In the haemorrhage to which Belladonna is suited, no matter when occurring, the blood is bright-red, coagulates readily, and seems hot to the patient.

It is generally called for in the early stage of peritoneal inflammation.

It is an excellent remedy to aid in diminishing the flow of milk after weaning. The Belladonna plaster, and the Belladonna ointment are often applied to the breasts for this purpose with a happy result.

It renders valuable aid also in inflammation of these

glands, especially in women of full plethoric habit. Breasts full, sensitive, painful, but the patient is disposed to make little ado. No thirst; she wishes merely to wet her lips.

Whenever a number of the following symptoms are observed in a case, Belladonna may be prescribed with much confidence whether ever before employed, or not, under the same nosological conditions.

Paroxysms of rage and fury. Loquacious delirium with desire to escape.

Sense of great fullness in the head, and heaviness in the forehead. Throbbing headache, with congestion of blood to the head.

Light is unbearable. Objects appear inverted.

Noise is unbearable.

Face glowing red, or very pale.

Profuse Ptyalism, or great dryness of the mouth and tongue without thirst.

Slight thirst or none.

Painful retching and vomiting, worse from motion and contact.

Abdomen very sensitive.

Difficulty in passing a small quantity of urine; it flows in a feeble stream, or in drops. Urine scanty, dark.

Frequent desire; urine scanty, but normal.

Strongly pulsating carotids. Pulse hard, full, frequent.

Sleepy, but cannot sleep. Moaning, with starting and jumping while sleeping. Sleep full of frightful dreams. Worse after 3 p. m.

Chilliness with the pains.

Fever, with perspiration.

Women of full plethoric habit are the best subjects for Belladonna.

Pains come and go quickly.

#### BORAX.

In the therapeutics of after-labor ailments, Borax fills but a small niche. It is used for constrictive pains in the left mammae when the child nurses the right. Griping, and sometimes stitching in left mammae. After the child has nursed the breast, the latter must be compressed with the hand because it aches from being empty. It is also indicated when the milk is too thick, and tastes bad, often curdling soon after being drawn.

A very marked symptom of the remedy is great sensitiveness to the slightest noise, as that produced by rumpling paper, click of the door latch, ticking of the clock, etc.

It is supposed to be a uterine motor of some power.

## BRYONIA.

This polychrest, while not so specifically related to ailments in the generative sphere as some others, by reason of its well-marked and comprehensive characters, is often administered with decided effect.

It is called for in mammary engorgement, and early inflammation, when there are burning, tearing pains in the breasts; they feel heavy, are pale, but hard.

It is one of the best remedies to restore suppressed lacteal secretion, and to increase the flow of milk.

When the lochia is profuse, with burning pain in the uterine region; also when it is suppressed and its cessation is followed by bursting headache.

Other important symptoms which give the mind a picture of the remedy are as follows:

Exceedingly irritable.

Head aches as if it would burst. Splitting headache. Fulness and heaviness in the forehead. Congestion of the head with heat and redness of the face.

Lips parched, dry and cracked.

Thick milky-white coating on the tongue.

Bitter taste of everything.

Desires things immediately, which, when offered, are refused.

Great thirst, takes large draughts at long intervals.

After eating the food lies in the stomach like a heavy load.

Nausea and faintness on sitting up; also after a meal.  
Nausea relieved by keeping quiet.

Vomiting of the ingesta. Vomiting after eating and drinking.

Stomach sensitive to touch or pressure.

Stools hard and dry as if burnt.

Pulse hard, full, frequent.

Œdema of the feet.

Worse from motion; wants to remain quiet.

Generally worse in the morning. Better in cool weather, and from taking cold food.

It is suited to complaints arising from, or aggravated by heat.

The pains of Bryonia are stitching, darting, and are better during rest. They may be excited by the least motion, even taking a deep inspiration.

During the existence of rigors, experienced in child-bed, Bryonia is a good remedy. In such cases it should be given every five or ten minutes.

#### CACTUS GRANDIFLORUS.

Sensation of constriction in different parts.

General weakness, prostration, great depression, faintness.

Sleeplessness.

Over sensitiveness to cold air.

Inflammation of the mammae: sensation of fullness in the chest, and great sensitiveness to cold air.

#### CALCAREA CARBONICA.

The indications for this great anti-psoric are general, rather than local, and we accordingly give some of its most constant characters.

Apprehends some misfortune. Feels as if something terrible was going to happen. This is sometimes a prominent symptom during pregnancy.

Shuddering and dread as evening comes near.

Vertigo on ascending a height, as on going up stairs.

Beating headache in the middle of the brain. Throbbing headache in the vertex aggravated by walking, going up stairs, etc.

Desire for salt food. Aversion to everything boiled.

Sour eructations after a meal.

Cannot bear tight clothing around the hypochondria.

Sensation of coldness all through the body, (with suppression of milk).

Over sensitiveness to cold air. Better in a warm room.

Cannot sleep after 3 A.M. Long in getting to sleep owing to an involuntary flow of thoughts.

Unhealthy skin, every little injury suppurates.

Leuco-phlegmatic temperament.

Cold damp feet. Sometimes burning of the soles.

If other symptoms corroborate it should be given when the woman during pregnancy complains of great fatigue from walking, and of a feeling of lameness in the pelvis. The mammae appear to be full, but the milk is scanty. It is also an excellent remedy for galactorrhœa. It will often modify the lacteal secretion and serve as a preventive of mammary abscess after weaning.

In phlegmasia alba dolens it is indicated by a sensation of coldness in the affected foot and leg as if they were covered with a cold wet cloth.

Benefit follows its use in those cases where the lochia lasts too long and has a milky appearance.

#### CAMPHORA.

If administered in a low potency during or immediately after exposure to cold, and frequently repeated, serious effects may be aborted.

Its value in all instances of sudden sinking of strength, with signs of collapse, is well known.

Retention of urine, when spasmotic, is often relieved by smelling Camphor. Tenesmus of the neck of the

bladder in early pregnancy may be removed in like manner.

In tedious labor the pains sometimes cease, or become very feeble, the patient is extremely restless, and though her skin is cold, she will not be covered. Camphor, (generally recommended to be given high), it is said, will change the appearance and condition of the woman, and enable her to complete the labor.

It is used as a local application to the breasts to arrest the flow of milk after weaning, oftener than any other remedy.

#### CANTHARIS.

Vomiting during pregnancy, with violent retching and severe colic.

Burning at the pylorus.

Retention of urine, with stitches in the kidneys.

Burning smarting in the urethra after urinating.

Convulsions, with dysuria, and hydrophobic symptoms.

Retained placenta and membranes, usually with painful urination.

#### CARBO ANIMALIS.

Nausea worse at night.

Darting pains of nursing women: arrest breathing, worse from pressure.

Hard painful spots in the breasts.

Breasts swollen, inflamed, (erysipelatous) during *puerperalite*.

Numbness, with long-lasting, thin, offensive, excoriating lochia.

#### CARBO VEGETABILIS.

There is very little recorded experience with this remedy. It is highly recommended for profuse salivation of stringy saliva.

Eruptions of sour, rancid food.

Sensation as of lime being burned in the stomach.

Incarcerated flatulence.

Cardialgia in nursing women. Debility from nursing.

Great foulness of all the secretions.

Labor-pains weak or ceasing, with great debility, especially after violent disease or excessive loss of fluids.

Lochia brown, foul-smelling.

#### CASTOR EQUINUM.

This remedy has proved the savior of many a nipple when ulcerated nearly off. It should be used topically, as well as internally.

## CAULOPHYLLUM.

Is sometimes given with good results for habitual abortion from uterine debility. To arrest the immediate symptoms of threatened abortion it is occasionally useful. (See special indications under "abortion.") It is recommended for the passive flow sometimes following abortion or labor; \* *for tormenting, but useless pains in the beginning of labor; for short, spasmodic, irregular pains, without progress, patient very weak; for weak and flagging pains, from protracted labor, producing great exhaustion; patient thirsty, feverish.*

After failure of Belladonna and Gelsemium to relieve spasmodic rigidity of the os uteri, Caulophyllum will sometimes avail. It is especially indicated by "pains like needles in the cervix."

It is often used with success for spasmodic after-pains following an exhausting labor, extending across the abdomen and into the groins. Also for protracted lochia with sub-involution of the uterus.

Like Actaea rac. it has been administered with some apparent success, to secure easy labor.

\* By some it is *relied upon* to relieve false labor-pains, and is doubtless efficacious in many cases.

## CAUSTICUM.

Melancholy mood; she looks on the dark side of everything.

Inclination to close the eyes, lids seem heavy; even paralysis of the upper lids.

Sits down to the table with some appetite, but can eat scarcely a morsel.

Burning smarting in the urethra when urinating.

Milk almost gone in consequence of over-fatigue, night-watching and anxiety.

Nipples sore, cracked, surrounded with herpes.

Spasmodic labor-pains. Labor-pains are principally in the back, very distressing, while little progress is made.

## CHAMOMILLA.

Exquisite sensibility to pain, and to impressions in general is a prominent characteristic. A strong mental symptom is exceeding irritability.

The remedy should be given for threatened abortion, with dark blood, excessive sensibility to pain, and irritability.

For the effects of anger, even convulsions. (Colocynth).

For hour-glass, or any irregular uterine contraction,

with irritability, thirst, desire for fresh air, restlessness.

For after-pains which are very distressing, the patient being exceedingly irritable. (Often indicated).

For cramps in the calves, and a sense of painful restlessness, in the lower extremities in the latter part of pregnancy.

For rigid os uteri: the patient can hardly endure the pains.

For spasmodic and distressing labor-pains: tearing down the legs.

To be given also when the nipples are inflamed and very tender.

When the mammæ are hard and tender, with drawing pains.

When the lochia is suppressed, followed by diarrhoea, colic and toothache.

One cheek red and hot; the other pale and cold.

Bitter, bilious vomiting.

#### CHINA.

The effect of this remedy upon a system depleted by exhaustive discharges, is one of the most remarkable in Homœopathic practice. When the vital fluid has been poured out until the powers of life are well nigh paralyzed, China, even in what some choose to call moonshine potency, brings a regulating, invigorating,

healing force, capable of rescuing them from utter failure. This is its special sphere of action in an obstetrical way. It relieves throbbing headache due to excessive depletion. It arouses the uterus when the energies of that organ have fallen into inertia from haemorrhage. Moreover, it is an excellent remedy for the haemorrhage itself, when there is ringing in the ears, fainting, coldness, loss of sight, discharge of dark clots, uterine spasms, twitching and jerking of various muscles, and other signs of excessive loss.

It is of value when the lochia lasts too long; there is drawing about the ovaries, and a fetid, cheesy, purulent discharge. Also in debility from nursing.

It is often serviceable for the haemorrhage resulting from retained placenta in abortion.

China affords great aid in other conditions when indicated by the following characteristics:

Ringing in the ears.

Excessive hunger, or complete loss of appetite.

Drinks little and often.

Immediately after eating the abdomen is bloated full, no relief from eructations.

Eructations tasting of the ingesta.

Dark urine with brick-dust sediment.

Can't bear to have the hands touched, (especially during labor).

Pains worse from contact.

#### CINA.

It sometimes proves to be a valuable remedy during pregnancy, when given on the strength of its characteristics.

Excessive hunger soon after eating.

Thirst, especially at night.

On rising from bed, darkness before the eyes, dizziness and faintness, better on lying.

#### CISTUS.

Sometimes useful in induration and inflammation of the mammae. It is especially serviceable when suppuration has occurred in serofulous women. The patient complains of a sensation of fullness in the chest, and is exquisitely sensitive to cold air.

#### COCCULUS.

This is a valuable remedy for spasmodic and irregular uterine action, of various degrees of intensity, including hour-glass contraction. In the latter condition Coccus is called for if the woman complains of terrible pain in the small of the back.

It has often cured spasms and convulsions occurring after difficult labor, or brought on by changing the patient's position.

Vertigo on sitting up, and from riding in a carriage.  
Nausea from riding in a carriage or boat.  
Metallic taste.  
Red cheeks and heat of the face.  
Shivering over the mammae.  
Disabling drawing in the small of the back.  
Icy coldness of the feet.  
Lower limbs very weak, and nearly paralyzed.

#### COFFEA.

During labor the patient sometimes gets into a state of extreme nervous erethism, so that convulsions seem imminent. To allay this no remedy is more efficacious than Coffea.

Labor-pains are excessively severe, but not effective. The patient weeps and laments constantly.

The genitals are exquisitely sensitive, so that the woman cannot bear to be touched.

All the senses are more acute.

Ailments from excessive joy.

Sleeplessness from over excitement of body or mind.

Fever from mental excitement; moist tongue; no thirst; delirious talking; eyes open, shining; violent abdominal pains, with over sensitiveness, despair, sleeplessness.

## COLCHICUM.

In the last months of pregnancy women are sometimes annoyed by a feverish restlessness. In connection with it there may be increased thirst, anorexia, nausea, and great aversion even to the smell of food. The odor of fish, eggs, meat, etc., causes nausea, even to faintness. Under whatever condition the last mentioned symptom is developed, Colchicum is very sure to afford aid.

The nipples are dark brownish-red, protruding; unbearably sensitive to the slightest touch; breasts full, skin hot, pulse strong. These symptoms appear to be more promptly amenable to the remedy, as, indeed, they are more likely to be developed, during the few days immediately following the first appearance of milk.

## COLLINSONIA.

Should be given for the constipation and haemorrhoids of the latter part of pregnancy.

## COLOCYNTH.

The prominent mental trait of this drug, is extreme impatience and irritability. The patient gets angry and indignant.

Violent emotions of this sort are capable of doing much mischief, and Colocynth should be administered

in one instance to avert the evil, and in another to cure it.

Other symptoms are of much the same tenor. There is terrible colic, causing the patient to bend double. The after-pains which this remedy will cure are of a similar character. Colicky pains sometimes follow suppression of the lochia. The abdominal pains are cutting, as with knives, or are as if the intestines were squeezed between stones. Pains mitigated by pressure.

Tympanitic swelling of the abdomen, with diarrhoea and suppressed lochia, will respond to this remedy, whether accompanied, or not, with abdominal pains of great severity.

#### CONIUM.

It is said to be an effective remedy for rigid os uteri during labor. Also for terrible nausea and vomiting during pregnancy.

Cough during pregnancy, worse at night. Vertigo, especially when lying and when turning in bed.

Every kind of nourishment tastes bitter.

Frequent ineffectual urging to stool; or small quantity passed each time.

It is regarded by many as the best and most frequently indicated remedy for pruritis vulvæ. Its action is

aided by the local use of an alcoholic dilution of the remedy.

#### CROCUS.

Gay and cheerful, or the very opposite, greatly dejected.

Feeling as of something alive in the abdomen.

For the haemorrhage accompanying abortion, or for persistent draining after delivery, it is the remedy when the blood is dark and stringy, and the flow is increased by the least exertion.

#### CROTON TIGLIUM.

It proves curative for sore nipples, when, upon the child nursing, a pain extends from the nipple to the scapula of the same side. Also when the breasts are hard and swollen, and there is the above-mentioned characteristic pain.

#### CUPRUM METALLICUM.

Will often relieve pregnant women of cramps in the calves, particularly when occurring at night.

The convulsions to which Cuprum is suited are generally attended with spreading of the limbs, and opening the mouth. Violent vomiting is occasionally the most prominent indication. It will relieve spasms or convulsions of a clonic nature, occurring during preg-

nancy, when the attack begins in one part, as in the fingers or toes, and spreads.

The after-pains of Cuprum are of an agonizing, cramping sort, and may be attended with cramps in the extremities. It is said to be especially adapted to distressing after-pains in women who have borne many children.

#### DULCAMARA.

When this remedy is indicated we always find the symptoms aggravated by every cold change in the weather, this feature being more marked if to the cold is added dampness.

By the same token it is the remedy for suppression of the milk, or of the lochia, by cold or dampness.

Chilliness, when present, is aggravated by the warmth of the stove.

The remedy possesses remarkable control over certain forms of eruption. This is often demonstrated in the instance of herpes of the breasts in nursing women, and where an eruption appears on the woman's body after weaning the child.

#### FERRUM.

Is especially suited to weak, nervous women with very red face. If the face be pale the least motion or

exertion will flush it. She is always better from walking slowly about, though very weak. The patient is generally worse in the morning.

It affords relief from spasmodic labor-pains, in weak, nervous women, with the peculiarities of countenance mentioned.

Ferrum should be given for haemorrhage with threatened abortion, when there is glowing face, watery or lumpy flow, full, hard pulse.

It is said to favor the expulsion of moles.

#### GRAPHITES.

Should be given for the hard cicatrices sometimes remaining after mammary abscess, and which threaten to cause trouble during a subsequent lactation.

Some regard it as invaluable for vomiting in latter part of utero gestation.

#### GELSEMIUM.

So far as my knowledge of practice extends, this remedy is not much used in the treatment of the ills associated with or growing out of gestation and parturition. Its action on the nervous centres and the generative apparatus is well marked, however, and, as we become more familiar with its indications, its employment will doubtless become more common.

For the effects of fright, with grief, it is a better remedy than Ignatia. This is particularly true with respect to the convulsive twitchings which proceed from such a cause.

The most marked mental symptom is confusion of mind. The patient is unable to connect her thoughts.

Other characteristics are heaviness of the eyelids; cannot keep the eyes open.

Head feels "big."

Cramps in the abdomen and legs during pregnancy.

The pains go from before backwards; the uterus seems to go upwards.

Rigid os uteri during labor from spasmotic contraction. In this condition it rivals Belladonna.

It also controls a condition the reverse of this: labor pains gone; os widely dilated; complete atony.

The uterine pains alternate with a "wild feeling" in the head. Convulsive seizures preceded by a "big" feeling of the head.

The remedy is well adapted to convulsions from reflex irritations, also to convulsions accompanied by, or growing out of albuminuria. There is red face, double vision, unconsciousness, headache, drowsiness, small, slow pulse, suppressed urine.

During pregnancy the woman is almost unable to walk, owing to inability to control the muscles.

### HAMAMELIS.

This remedy occupies a position second only to *Pulsatilla*, in the therapeutics of *phlegmasia alba dolens*.

For varicose veins, which often prove so troublesome and painful, especially during pregnancy, it should be used topically as well as internally.

It is well suited also to passive hæmorrhages in anaemic subjects.

### HELONIAS.

Threatened abortion, profuse flow of blood, pain in the back through to the uterus. It is especially serviceable in habitual abortion.

It has been found efficacious for albuminuria of pregnancy, with great drowsiness and weakness.

Nipples sensitive, painful, breasts swollen. Nipples tender, will not bear the pressure of the dress. In this condition of exquisite sensibility *Helonias* is the remedy.

### HEPAR SULPH.

No remedy has so great a control over the suppurative process as this. When inflammation has gone to the extent of the inevitable suppuration, *Hepar sulph.*, as every tyro in medicine knows, is the remedy generally indicated to hasten the process, and thus afford most speedy relief. This is true of the breasts, as well

as of every other part that may be involved. After discharge of the confined pus, either naturally or artificially, this remedy will prevent excessive suppuration, and promote a return to tissue health.

It is indicated when the mammae are swollen, not sore to the touch, and yet very painful on walking, especially on going up and down stairs.

It is occasionally indicated under other circumstances by the following symptoms.

Things look too large.

Desire for acids, wine, and strong-tasting food; aversion to fat food.

Frequent momentary attacks of nausea.

Distention of the stomach compelling her to loosen her clothing.

Better in a warm room; wants to be wrapped up warmly.

Unhealthy skin; every little injury suppurates.

#### HYOSCIAMUS.

Fear of being poisoned.

Mental derangement with muttering; does not know her friends.

Singing delirium.

Cerebral hyperæmia, with red, sparkling eyes, and purple red face.

Things look too large.

Disposed to nakedness. Lascivious furor without modesty.

Sleeplessness.

Retention of urine with constipation.

*Painless diarrhoea* in pregnant and lying-in women.

Twitching and jerking of single muscles or limbs; sub-sultus tendinum.

Spasms, with jerking of every muscle in the body, including eyes, eyelids and face.

Convulsions, shrieks, anguish, unconsciousness; chest oppressed.

It is adapted mainly to serious symptoms, and more especially to puerperal complications. It is sometimes indicated for haemorrhage after labor or abortion, by spasms, or twitchings of single muscles or limbs. This, we believe, is more particularly true, if the phenomena in question are out of all proportion to the quantity of blood lost. If there has been excessive sanguineous depletion, we should prefer China.

It is an excellent remedy for certain forms of puerperal mania, the foregoing mental symptoms pointing to it.

## HYPERICUM.

This remedy has acquired a reputation for injuries of nerves. There is a form of after-pains in which the suffering is in the sacrum and hips, generally due, we believe, to compression of the anterior sacral nerves during the descent of the foetal head through the pelvic canal. Again the sacral nerves are sometimes injured by an unskillful use of the forceps, in which case there may be pain after delivery in the sacrum, hips and thighs. In some instances there is even paralysis of one limb or the other, from one of the above causes. In every such case Hypericum is a valuable remedy.

## IGNATIA.

We are most frequently guided to this remedy by the mental symptoms, prominent among which are sadness; desire to be alone; inclination to brood over trouble; and taciturnity. These may be manifested under a vast number of varying circumstances. Ignatia is a most valuable remedy, for the effects of emotion, particularly grief, mortification, or suppressed mental suffering. Ailments in child-bed, especially haemorrhage, sometimes owe their immediate origin to such causes. Convulsions are sometimes excited by the same influences. Those arising differently, but beginning

and ending with groaning, stretching and vomiting, are amenable to this remedy.

Hysterical spasms, with sighing, when traceable to emotional causes.

After-pains, with much sighing.

Other symptoms which unite to call for Ignatia are: Extreme sensitiveness to the glare of light.

Aversion to meat.

Sudden feeling of fullness after taking a small quantity of food. Feeling of emptiness at the pit of the stomach, not relieved by eating.

Difficult stools, causing prolapsus ani. After stool a violent stabbing stitch from the anus upwards into the rectum.

Chilliness relieved by the heat of the stove.

#### IODIUM.

All her symptoms are relieved by eating. This is a marked symptom of the remedy. Anacardium has a like improvement after eating, though not so characteristic.

After abortion, particularly in scrofulous women, when there is a long-lasting drainage of blood, Iodium, high, is an excellent remedy.

#### IRIS VERSICOLOR.

For morning sickness, with sour, bitter vomit. Great burning distress in the epigastric region.

## KALI CARBONICUM.

Liability to take cold in the head.

Sour eructations after a meal. Sleepy while eating.

Intense thirst.

Jerking of the limbs in fright, when the feet are touched.

Stitching darting pains, worse during rest.

Swelling over the upper lid like a bag in the morning.

In the puerperal state, cutting, shooting, darting and stitching all over the abdomen, call for it.

Sharp cutting pains across the lumbar region, or passing off down the buttocks.

When the woman after delivery makes a slow recovery. She has backache, and weakness of the back, also sweat, dry cough, prolonged flow of blood.

During labor the pains are insufficient; the patient wants her back pressed, it aches so; bearing from the back into the pelvis, as though from weight of the uterus. The pains expend their force in the hips and gluteal region.

## KREOSOTUM.

During pregnancy, vomiting after supper; also excessive nausea.

It is indicated in threatened abortion, especially about the third month, with discharge of black blood.

Kreosote should be remembered when the lochia becomes offensive and excoriating, at times almost ceasing, only to freshen up again.

Toothache during pregnancy, arising from decayed teeth.

#### LACHESIS.

To be given when the milk is blue and thin, and the patient is sad and despondent on waking.

Mammæ bluish, with dark streaks; lancinating pains in breast and arm.

Lochia fetid; urine suppressed; face purple; abdomen swollen and sensitive; unconsciousness.

The patient is either very sad, or gay and cheerful.

Beating headache, most violent over the eyes.

Smooth shining tongue.

Sputa frothy, like cotton; very annoying during pregnancy and puerperality.

Cannot bear anything to touch the throat.

Burning in the abdomen, and exquisite sensitiveness of the hypogastrium.

Urine yellow, like saffron.

Always worse after sleeping.

## LILIUM TIGRINUM.

This remedy which has developed such great curative powers in various affections of the female generative apparatus unconnected with pregnancy and parturition, will doubtless become more and more useful in obstetrics. Among the most prominent symptoms of the drug is a wild feeling in the head, as though she should be crazy. Apprehensive; fears an internal incurable disease. Indescribable fears.

It is a remarkable remedy in delayed post-partum recovery, especially when there is lack of proper uterine involution. The lochia lasts too long, is profuse, excoriating; dragging pains; smarting in the urethra after urination; fears an internal incurable disease; is in an apprehensive mood.

Cramp-like pain in the left mamma, shoulder and fingers; or cutting in the left mamma through to the scapula; sighing, short breath.

## LOBELIA.

During labor the patient is seized with violent dyspnoea during each contraction, which seems to impede progress.

Rigid os uteri.

## LYCOPodium.

A remedy which, by its deep and lasting effects often serves to correct a disposition to abortion.

During labor, whenever a pain comes on she must keep in constant motion, with weeping and moaning.

The direction of the pains which call for Lycopodium, is said to be upwards.

It is suited to certain phases of painful lactation, the nipples being very sore, fissured or covered with scurf, and bleeding easily.

If administered in a moderately high potency, when called for by some of its great characteristics, we may look for excellent results.

Among the characteristics alluded to, are the following:

Great fear of death and of being left alone.

Grayish-yellow color of the face, with blue circles around the eyes.

Tongue dry, becomes black and cracked.

Desire for sweet things. Excessive hunger.

Immediately after eating the abdomen is bloated full.

Sudden feeling of fullness after taking a small quantity of food.

Distention of the stomach, compelling her to loosen her clothes.

Cannot bear tight clothing around the hypochondria.  
Violent burning in the stomach.  
Incarcerated flatulence.  
Constant sense of fermentation in the abdomen, like a pot of yeast working.  
Troublesome flatulence and constipation.  
Urine scanty and dark.  
Worse from 4 to 8 P. M. Better from cold.  
Great dryness of the skin of the hands.

#### MERCURIUS.

Ptyalism may be a very annoying symptom in early pregnancy, and require Mercurius for its cure.

It will sometimes avert suppuration of the mammae, and is also a good remedy, when indicated by other corroborating symptoms, for excessive suppuration in the breasts or other parts.

Sore nipples with a sensation of rawness. (The sensation of rawness and soreness is a prominent indication for Mercurius in a variety of affections.)

Among the symptoms which ought never to be forgotten, are the following:

Pressing headache from both sides, as if the head were in a vise.

Lips dry and black. Tongue moist, with great thirst.

Dry, hard, blackish tongue. Tongue coated as with fur.

Toothache with swelled face.

Bitter, sour, putrid or sweet taste. Putrid, slimy taste.

Desire for milk. Complete loss of appetite.

After eating, the food lies in the stomach like a heavy load.

Putrid eructations as from bad eggs.

Stomach and abdomen sensitive to pressure.

Tenesmus of the bladder. (Merc. cor.)

Pulse full, slow.

Great restlessness.

Worse in the evening, or at night. Worse in damp weather.

Chilliness from warmth of the stove.

Paroxysms of fever, especially at night, with much thirst.

Perspiration without relief. Sweat cold and clammy, especially on the lower extremities.

Chilliness from the least motion.

The relation of Mercurius to syphilitic taint need scarcely be mentioned.

## NATRUM MURIATICUM.

The remedy for heartburn with sour regurgitation of food, and desire for salt food.

When the labor-pains are weak, or accompanied with anguish, forebodings and perspiration. Also when labor progresses very slowly, seeming to be retarded by sadness and foreboding.

The patient desires to be rubbed.

Great disposition to sadness.

Patient awakens every morning with a violent bursting headache.

Constant heat in the top of the head.

White-coated or map tongue. Heaviness of the tongue, with difficult speech. Sour taste.

Aversion to bread.

Stomach feels empty, but she has no appetite.

Palpitation of the heart from the slightest motion.

Numb, stiff feeling in affected parts, as if they were made of wood.

## NITRIC ACID.

The caprices of appetite which mark pregnancy are sometimes met by Nitric acid. The patient desires chalk, lime, slate pencils, etc., also fat food, though the latter causes nausea and acidity. On the other hand there is great aversion to anything sweet. There is

much nausea and gastric trouble, better from moving about, or riding. Bitter taste after eating.

It is one of the best and most frequently indicated remedies for stomatitis materna.

During pregnancy, or after labor, the woman sometimes complains of violent pressure as if everything were issuing from the vulva. In general this symptom is better met by Belladonna, Sepia, Lilium, etc., but when there are other features of the case that correspond with Nitric acid, it will effect a cure.

Her urine has an intolerably strong smell, like that of horses.

She sleeps poorly the latter part of the night, and on awaking feels as if she had not slept enough.

Specially suited to women of dark complexion, and to the syphilitic dyscrasia.

#### NUX MOSCHATA.

Aching of the front teeth during pregnancy, worse in damp weather, yields to this remedy.

In the latter part of pregnancy, before final subsidence of the gravid uterus, women suffer to a greater or less degree from dyspnœa. When this is excessive, and greater than the conditions seem to explain, Nux moschata will afford great relief.

It winds off convulsions of an hysterical type, when

the head is jerked forward during the paroxysm, and the patient is drowsy before and after the attack, especially in women who easily faint, and suffer from languor in the back and knees.

Should be given for false or weak labor-pains, of a spasmotic, irregular kind, attended with drowsy faint spells.

Threatened abortion in hysterical women who faint easily.

Other pronounced symptoms are:

Headache from eating a little too much.

Great dryness of the mouth and tongue without thirst, particularly after sleeping.

Immediately after eating the abdomen is bloated full.

Disposed to faint from even slight pain.

#### NUX VOMICA.

Desire to commit suicide.

Very irritable and wishes to be alone. Hypochondriacal anxiety and peevishness.

Head feels much too large.

Light unbearable.

Ringing in the ears.

Cannot bear the odor of tobacco.

Desire for fat food. Aversion to coffee. Putrid, slimy taste.

Feeling of nauseous repletion after eating. Violent pains in the stomach after eating or drinking. Food lies in the stomach like a heavy load.

Bitter or sour eructations after a meal.

Feels that she would be better if she could vomit.

Vomiting of the ingesta. Vomiting of sour mucus. Gulping up of a bitter fluid.

Immediately after eating the abdomen is bloated full.

Distention of the stomach compelling her to loosen her clothing.

Violent burning in the stomach. Constrictive, cramp-like pain in the stomach.

Cannot bear tight clothing around the hypochondria.

Frequent and ineffectual urging to stool. Alternate diarrhoea and *constipation*.

Reddish urine with brick-dust sediment.

Dyspnœa from upward pressure.

Much pain in the small of the back, made worse by turning in bed.

Numbness and paralysis of the lower limbs.

Cannot sleep after 3 a. m., ideas so crowd on the mind.

Sleep full of frightful dreams.

Worse in the morning.

Chilliness from the least motion.

Strong pressure relieves.

Best suited to women of sedentary habits, and those who eat highly-seasoned food.

Bad effects from coffee, tobacco, spirituous liquors, sedentary habits, loss of sleep.

Nux vomica is the remedy (after Colocynth) for colic occurring during pregnancy, which draws the patient nearly double.

When the urine is retained after labor, and the woman experiences a desire to void it, but is unable, Nux vomica is able to afford relief. If there is no desire, even though the bladder is full, Arsenicum is the remedy.

The pains of labor are excessively severe, and cause fainting.

The labor pains are most severe in the back, and produce an urgency for stool or urination. This symptom is often met, and by the administration of Nux vomica the patient may be saved much unnecessary suffering, and the physician considerable time.

A similar feeling sometimes accompanies after-pains and demands the same remedy. Again, the after-pains, like the labor-pains of Nux vomica, may be very severe and long-lasting, and cause fainting.

This remedy deserves special notice for its adaptation to ailments arising during pregnancy.

## OPIUM.

Aconite is the remedy for the later effects of fright, especially if associated with indignation, but Opium is the better remedy for the immediate effects. The latter should be given for threatened miscarriage from fright, especially in the latter part of pregnancy. Cessation of labor-pains; coma; retention of stool and urine from a like cause. Suppression of the lochia from fright, with sopor. Convulsive twitches after fright or grief.

It has been recommended for violent movements of the foetus, and I believe the suggestion valuable. *How* the effect is produced I shall not attempt to explain. We should discriminate between violent foetal movements, and extreme sensitiveness of the woman to ordinary activity of the child. The latter symptom would lead to a choice of Sepia.

Sepia *cc* has been declared a specific for the constitution of pregnancy, but it will not cure all cases. That amenable to Opium is characterized by complete inactivity of the rectum, as is also that of Sepia; but the stools of Opium are composed of round, hard, black balls. A high potency answers better here. Another strong indication for Opium is a contraction of the

sphincter ani whenever an effort is made to expel the stool.

Convulsions during and after labor; drowsiness, open mouth, coma, and sterterous respiration between the paroxysms; pulse generally full and slow.

Characteristics, manifested under various conditions, are: Great drowsiness and inclination to sleep. The bed feels so hot she cannot bear to lie on it.

#### PHOSPHORIC ACID.

Bad effects from grief, chagrin, unhappy love.

Great indifference.

Indisposed to talk.

Dreadful pain in the vertex as if the brain were crushed, after long-continued grief.

Clammy, sticky mucous in the mouth and on the tongue.

Dryness of the mouth and tongue without thirst.

Desire for refreshing, juicy things. Aversion to bread.

Burning of the soles of the feet.

When the flow of milk is scanty, and the patient is debilitated, indifferent and apathetic, Phosphoric acid may be given with decided benefit. These mental traits point to this remedy in a variety of conditions.

It is a remedy of surpassing value in debilitated states of the system, consequent on a protracted drain of any

sort. It is more especially indicated when there is marked prostration of the nervous system, and is best suited to women of a highly-nervous organization.

In my experience the effect is more pronounced when the remedy is administered in a low potency.

### PHOSPHORUS.

Local indications for Phosphorus are not abundant. In inflammation of the mammary glands it is valuable when there are hard red spots or streaks, fistulous openings, with burning, stinging and watery, offensive discharge. Prof. R. Ludlam recommends the free use locally of Phosphuretted oil in inflammation of these glands prior to suppuration.

Stomatitis materna, if attended with other symptoms of Phosphorus, finds in it a curative agent.

The remedy is most frequently pointed to by a concurrence of some of the following characteristics:

Very sleepy after meals, particularly after dinner.

Vomiting of sour mucus. Vomiting of what has been drunk, as soon as it gets warm in the stomach. Violent burning in the stomach.

Thirst for very cold drinks.

Sensation of coldness in the abdomen.

Long, narrow, hard stools. Alternate diarrhoea and constipation.

Turbid urine with brick-dust sediment.

Icy coldness of the feet.

Sleep full of frightful dreams.

Worse in the evening, or at night.

Slight wounds bleed much. Hæmorrhagic diathesis.

Slender women, with white and tender skin.

Tubercular diathesis.

#### PHYTOLACCA.

It is mainly efficacious in post-partum conditions, and even there its most marked effects are upon the mammary glands.

Excessive sensibility of the nipples, causing much suffering whenever the child nurses, is relieved by it.

Nipples sore and fissured, with intense suffering when nursing; pain seems to start at the nipple and radiate over the whole body.

It is one of the most efficient remedies for galactorrhœa.

It is claimed by some as a specific for ordinary "eaked breast." A sovereign remedy for induration, inflammation, and even suppuration, involving the glandular structure itself. Also for "broken breasts," with hard, fistulous, gaping and angry ulcers, discharging a watery fetid pus.

It is of great service in averting serious effects on the

breasts arising from a suspension of nursing. At such a time those organs often get as hard as a stone and very painful, when, as at the beginning of lactation, inflammation is liable to ensue unless relief be speedily afforded.

The remedy is generally administered in a low potency and is frequently used as a topical application.

#### PLATINA.

A peculiar sensation, sometimes occurring during haemorrhage, as if the body were growing and expanding, is covered by Platina.

Another strong characteristic of the remedy, is exquisite sensitiveness of the vulva and vagina, especially after labor. The patient may be unable to bear even the pressure of a napkin.

It is well suited to spasmodic, painful, but ineffectual labor, in spasmodic, nervous temperaments.

Alternation of physical and mental symptoms.

Proud, haughty. Things look very small. Much anguish.

Inclination to take the strangest attitudes and positions in bed; to stretch.

### FODOPHYLLUM.

May be given in early pregnancy, when the patient complains of aching in the left ovarian region, and heat down the thigh. She can lie comfortably only on the stomach. The labia are swollen.

It is also useful for after-pains, with heat or flatulency, or with strong bearing down.

One of the best remedies for prolapsus uteri after parturition, and for constipation of pregnant women.

### PSORINUM.

This remedy is specially suited to "psoric" constitutions, and should be given to such women when other remedies fail to produce the expected results. Thus in terrible nausea and vomiting during pregnancy.

It is also used with benefit for violent movements of the foetus; abdomen tympanitic. Also for congestions of various parts and organs during pregnancy. It is further indicated for profuse perspiration from the least exertion; disagreeable, filthy smell of the person all the time.

### PULSATILLA.

In Homœopathic therapeutics Pulsatilla is the great parturifacient. Its action upon the nervous forces

which preside over labor is to regulate irregular and spasmodic action, to revive drooping energies, and to maintain normal and effective action. Its influence is not limited to parturition itself, but during gestation and puerperality its aid is often invoked and most effectually rendered.

For toothache during pregnancy it stands next in value to Sepia.

When the woman suffers from pain in the ovarian region, especially at night, disturbing sleep, and she is very restless and uneasy, symptoms of abortion are liable to ensue, unless relief be obtained. Pulsatilla is there the remedy to avert such danger by curing the patient.

It should be administered in threatened abortion when the flow ceases and then returns with greater force; ceases again, and so on.

During labor it is indicated by the following symptoms:

Suffocative and faint spells; must have the doors and windows open.

Spasmodic pains. Deficient, short, irregular, sluggish pains.

Convulsions following sluggish or irregular pains; unconsciousness; cold, clammy, pale face; sterterous breathing; full pulse.

Whenever in abortion the secundines are retained, *Pulsatilla* is to be given unless some other remedy is better indicated. For haemorrhage resulting from retained placenta, it is a good remedy, though we consider *Sabina* and *China* of equal value. Upon the occurrence of severe haemorrhage, and in general before such an occurrence, the placenta ought to be removed by either manual or instrumental means.

It should be given for after pains when they are too long and too violent, and are worse toward evening.

Also when the lochia gets scanty and milky, and the lacteal secretion is suppressed, the woman being feverish, but not thirsty.

Certain affections of the mammary glands, both functional and organic, are under the control of this remedy.

Scanty milk, in mild, tearful woman, who appear to be in good health.

Mammæ swollen; rheumatic pains extend to the muscles of the chest, shoulders, neck, axillæ and arms; pains change from place to place.

After weaning, the breasts swell, feel stretched, tense, sore; milk continues to be secreted.

It occupies the most prominent place in the treatment of *phlegmasia alba dolens*, especially when arising from, or associated with *phlebitis*.

When molar pregnancy is discovered *Pulsatilla* is the

best remedy to be administered with reference to expulsion of the degenerate ovum.

Following are the principal characteristics of the remedy not already given.

Very sad, tearful, yielding, timid.

Hypochondriacal anxiety and peevishness.

When closing her eyes she sees pictures and all sorts of strange sights.

Vertigo, with chilliness, when rising from a seat.

Tongue coated as with fur.

Every kind of nourishment tastes bitter. Putrid slimy taste. Bad taste, especially in the morning.

Bitter taste after eating.

Aversion to fat food.

Thirstlessness.

Disordered stomach, from eating fat, rich food.

Eructations tasting of the ingesta.

Pressure in the stomach as from a stone, especially after eating.

Throbbing in the stomach.

Icy coldness of the feet.

Sleep full of frightful dreams.

Worse in the evening, or at night.

Chilliness, even in a warm room; craves cool fresh air; worse in a warm room, and when warm in bed.

Increased chilliness toward evening. Chilliness with pains.

#### RHUS TOXICODENDRON.

This remedy, though one of the most valuable in the *Materia Medica*, in general, does not appear to be much employed in the obstetrical field. Still its characters are pronounced, and occasionally lead to its adoption.

The pains of *Rhus* are, in the main, like those produced by a sprain, and are aggravated during rest. All the symptoms are worse at night, as a rule, and particularly after midnight, but there is frequently sleeplessness; worse before midnight. The pains, though better from motion, are not always immediately so, the suffering being at first aggravated, and ameliorated only after continued motion. During pregnancy the joints, (more especially the hip joint,) seem stiff when beginning to move, but becomes supple on continuance of motion. In the limbs there is sometimes a feeling of powerlessness, so great that they can scarcely be drawn up. The symptoms, more especially the pains and the stiffness of joints, are worse before a storm, and in damp weather. The patient desires a warm room, and to be wrapped up.

Patients sometimes complain of a sensation of hot water coursing through the blood-vessels.

A very characteristic symptom of the remedy, is intense restlessness of mind and body, especially at night. This differs from the restlessness of Arsenicum in being a desire, not so much to change chairs, or beds, to go from one place to another, as to change position,—*to move*, though motion may be painful.

There is frequently satiety of life, even desire to commit suicide.

The remedy should be employed when the breasts swell, from taking cold, especially from getting wet; there are streaks of inflammation, general heat of the body, and the milk vanishes.

It is suited to threatened abortion from strain, as from reaching, sudden slip, and over-exertion; to metritis after delivery, with typhoid symptoms; and to vitiated and offensive lochia, too long-lasting and oft-returning.

#### SABINA.

This remedy is more especially valuable in connection with premature expulsion of the ovum. It is peculiarly useful in breaking up the habit of aborting. Given as a preventive of such an untoward occurrence, it is more particularly serviceable in nervous, hysterical women, especially at the third month of utero-gestation, and when the discharge is bright red, partly-

clotted blood. For haemorrhage after abortion it is many times efficacious in profuse flow, with no other special indications. It may be given with much confidence for haemorrhage resulting in consequence of retention of a fragment of the secundines.

For after-pains, with sensitive abdomen, it is often effectual, especially when associated with the characteristic bright-red, partly-clotted discharge, whether profuse or not.

It is also said to promote the expulsion of moles.

#### SECALE CORNUTUM.

This being the most powerful of all uterine motors, its use in "Old School" hands has become general. When a reliable preparation of the drug is resorted to in medium doses of the infusion or fluid extract, its effect upon the parturient uterus, in the direction of increased action, is evinced in the majority of instances within twenty or thirty minutes.

Shortly after its first introduction into medicine, its use at any and every period during labor became quite common. But sad experience soon taught that early in labor the drug greatly increased foetal mortality. So forcible are the contractions excited by it, and so tetanic do they ultimately become, that the life forces of the foetus are reduced to a very low ebb, or are

entirely prostrated. These observations brought on a reaction, and it has now become a rule of practice not to administer the drug in appreciable doses until the accoucheur is satisfied that a few good pains will suffice to complete foetal delivery. The only exception to this rule, of which I am aware, is constituted by cases in which the forceps are at hand, and the attendant is well satisfied that in event of failure of the natural efforts, extraction can be artificially accomplished without unusual delay.

I shall not here discuss the question of dose, but simply remark that, in certain instances, I prefer to use the drug in the form of Squibb's fluid extract, since from it I have obtained most satisfactory effects. Many physicians confine themselves to the attenuations, with gratifying results.

Let it be remembered that when administered in crude doses for the purpose of insuring firm uterine contraction immediately after delivery, the opportune moment is just before labor reaches the crowning stage. At an earlier period Ergot should be resorted to with the utmost caution.

The action of this drug, as well as that of all others, is greatly augmented by its use hypodermically. I have learned from personal observation that when so

administered, it rarely fails of pronounced effect within ten or fifteen minutes.

The sphere of Ergot during parturition when given in crude doses to secure uterine contraction, is very narrow. But in a strict Homœopathic sense, its field of usefulness is somewhat more ample. Some of its characteristic symptoms are: Aversion to being covered. Worse in a warm room.

It is particularly suited to thin, feeble women, who have borne many children.

The remedy has a favorable influence over pains which are too prolonged and powerful.

It is suited to abortion, especially at the third month, there being a copious flow of dark, liquid blood.

The haemorrhage which calls for Secale is dark and fluid, seldom coagulating.

Secale and Sabina are the most serviceable remedies to interrupt the habit of aborting, sometimes contracted.

It should be given when, after labor or abortion, there is a want of proper uterine involution, and the uterus emits a thin, black, foul smelling discharge.

It will afford relief when the after-pains are too long and painful. Though cold, the woman does not want to be covered.

When the lochia is dark, very offensive, scanty or

profuse, painless, or accompanied with prolonged bearing pain. Also when it suddenly becomes dirty-brown or chocolate-colored, with a fetid odor. Patient sad and melancholy, with fear of death.

It has been found curative in septicæmia and pyæmia in the puerperal state.

#### SEPIA.

Should be administered when the woman complains of great sensitiveness to foetal movements. The abdominal walls are sensitive to the touch.

Some have looked on it as almost a specific for tooth-ache during pregnancy, varying the potency if necessary before resorting to another remedy.

In the two hundredth attenuation it was long ago declared to be a specific for constipation during pregnancy. There is no doubt that it is a most excellent and frequently-efficacious remedy for this condition of the bowels, but it will not cure all cases. It is the first remedy to be thought of, and, when indicated by hard, difficult stools, inactivity of the rectum, and a sense of weight at the anus, will avail.

Mild, easy dispositions are most susceptible to its influences.

Marked disposition to sadness, particularly about her health and domestic affairs.

Great indifference.

Beating headache in the occiput.

Yellow saddle across the bridge of the nose.

White-coated tongue; it feels as if burnt.

Aversion to meat.

Feeling of emptiness at the pit of the stomach, not relieved by eating.

Painful sense of emptiness in the abdomen.

Sense of weight in the anus like a heavy ball.

Fetid urine, with clay-colored sediment adhering to the bottom of the vessel.

Violent pressure as if everything would issue from the vulva.

Nipples cracked across the crown. Bleeding and soreness of the nipples, preceded by itching.

Icy coldness of the feet.

Lochia offensive, excoriating.

#### SILICEA.

This remedy, like Hepar sulphur, has great control over the suppurative process, though it is not so often called for. The tissues are more profoundly affected by Silicea than by Hepar sulph., and the discharges more likely to be ichorous.

It is best suited to mild, easy dispositions, and scrofulous women.

In long-lasting haemorrhages of scrofulous women, when other symptoms concur, it will afford relief.

It is the remedy for pain in the back while nursing; increase of lochia; flow of pure blood. The woman complains every time the child nurses. The nipples ulcerate easily, and are very sore and tender. After suppuration of the mammae when fistulous openings remain, with offensive discharge, and the parts around hard, swollen, and bluish red.

When, for some time after labor, nursing starts a flow of pure blood from the uterine ducts.

Characteristics of the remedy which serve to point it out in a variety of special states are as follows:

Noise unbearable.

Bitter taste in the morning. Water has a bitter taste, and the patient vomits after drinking.

Hungry, but cannot eat, the food is so nauseous.

Hard, difficult stools, as if the rectum had not power to expel them. They recede after being partially expelled.

Burning of the soles. Fetid sweat of the feet.

#### STANNUM.

Useful when the pains of labor are spasmodic. They exhaust her, and put her out of breath; she can hardly speak aloud.

## STRAMONIUM.

Loquacious delirium, with desire to escape.

Singing delirium; unceasing talking, singing, and imploring.

Delirium, with frightful figures and images before the eyes.

Lightness of the head.

Desires light.

Things look too small.

Dullness of hearing.

Extreme degree of nervous erethism.

Awakens with a shrinking look, as if afraid of the first object seen.

It is rarely used in obstetrical practice. In mania, especially of the puerperal type, it has been employed with great benefit. For a mild form of mania setting in during pregnancy, when the patient is full of strange ideas, has face-ache, red face, and violent thirst, it is the remedy. Also in mania following delivery; the patient is filled with hallucinations, and talks foolishly; the lochia is scanty, but the milk remains copious.

Convulsions, with excessive perspiration; attacks renewed by bright light and contact.

Threatened abortion; unceasing talking and imploring.

## SULPHURIC ACID.

It is sometimes curative in violent nausea and vomiting during pregnancy, especially in a debilitated and exhausted state of the system.

It should never be forgotten for stomatitis materna.

The patient complains of a sensation of tremor all over, without actual trembling.

## SULPHUR.

A special indication for this remedy in suppuration of the mammae are chilliness in the forenoon and heat in the afternoon.

It is one of our best remedies for haemorrhoids, especially when arising, or becoming very troublesome, in child-bed.

The condition of the skin in general which calls for Sulphur is dryness, and disposition to crack. This is true also of the nipples. They are chapped, and burn and bleed after nursing.

For a constant drainage of blood after abortion or labor, occurring in women with what we term "psoric taint," Sulphur is often required.

It is best suited to lean women who stoop somewhat when walking.

We do not often prescribe this remarkable remedy

on single or special symptoms, but on an array of characteristics. Its action is profound, and therefore, slow; yet when clear indications, from among the symptoms below enumerated, are discovered, the legitimate effect of the remedy may be confidently expected.

Low spirited, out of humor, inclined to weep.

Frequent weak faint spells.

Constant heat in the top of the head.

Nauseous salivation. Bad taste. Sweet taste.

Very hungry about 11 A. M. Cannot wait for dinner.

Aversion to meat.

Sour eructations and much troublesome acidity of the stomach.

Great burning distress in the epigastric region.

Morning diarrhoea; awakens with urgent pressure to stool.

Burning of the soles.

Cold, clammy sweat on the feet.

Sleeplessness, without apparent cause, or from a tormenting itching all over the body.

Drowsy in the day time; sleepless at night. Heavy unfreshing sleep, or short naps.

Experiences occasional weak faint spells.

Worse in the morning.

## TEREBINTHINA.

May be prescribed with benefit for frequent and burning urination.

Burning and bearing-down in the uterus is sometimes experienced during pregnancy, but oftener after delivery when the woman gets on her feet. Metritis, with burning and weight. These are often amenable to the remedy.

## TRILLIUM.

Indicated in abortion, so far as I am aware, by no more explicit characters than a profuse flow, generally of bright red blood.

For the constant drainage of blood for days, and even weeks, after abortion, whether the flow depends upon retained fragments of the secundines or not, it is an excellent remedy.

It is also used with advantage for too profuse lochia.

## URTICA URENS.

This is one of our best remedies to stimulate the lacteal secretion, when deficient in quantity.

A contrary effect is produced by the drug when, after weaning, we seek to suppress the flow of milk, nicely illustrating the double action of remedies.

## USTILAGO.

This remedy is doubtless a powerful uterine motor, but is not in common use. In large doses it is said to produce abortion. It may be used in labor with benefit, when the pains are weak, and the os uteri soft and dilatable.

## VERATRUM ALBUM.

Taciturn, haughty.

Fainting on least motion.

Cold perspiration on the forehead. Coldness on the top of the head.

Cold, collapsed face, pinched up, bluish nose, sunken features.

Great thirst for very cold drinks. Vomits after drinking.

Vomiting renewed by the least motion.

Cutting in the abdomen as with knives. Sinking and empty feeling in the abdomen.

Pulse small and weak.

Sensation of coldness in the bloodvessels. Coldness of the extremities. Icy cold feet.

Worse in warm room. Aversion to being covered.

Coldness of the skin. Sudden sinking of strength.

Excessive weakness.

Not often in midwifery practice do we get a combination of symptoms calling for *Veratrum album*, but in the few instances where they are found, it fills a place, and does a work, which could not be delegated to another.

Aside from the well-marked characters of the remedy recited above, and which by various syntheses may designate the remedy, the following special observations should be remembered.

It is the remedy for puerperal mania, when the patient wants to kiss everyone, and is filled with lewd thoughts, and indulges in lascivious talk. A similar excitation of the sexual instinct may be manifested after suppression of the lochia.

Cramps in the calves during pregnancy, with cold perspiration.

Convulsions, with pallor, collapse; anæmia, or violent cerebral congestion, with bluish, bloated face, wild shrieks, tearing the clothing.

During labor the patient is exhausted by the pains, and faints on the least motion.

Threatened abortion; pains, with cold sweat, nausea. Metritis, with violent fits of vomiting and diarrhœa.

## VERATRUM VIRIDE.

In puerperal convulsions, with arterial excitement, this is an excellent remedy. (Low potency.)

In the puerperal wards of Hahnemann Hospital, Chicago, Prof. R. Ludlam makes frequent use of this remedy in puerperal ailments with high temperature. The thermometer is used night and morning in every case during the first ten days after delivery, and whenever the temperature rises to 102°, or higher, with accelerated cardiac action, *Veratrum viride* 2x or 3x is administered, with the effect to reduce the temperature, and improve the patient's condition.

It should always be given in the absence of special indications for another remedy, when the lochia is suppressed, and congestions of particular parts or organs, either exist or are threatened.

It will calm the restlessness and uneasiness sometimes manifested during lying-in.



# OBSTETRIC REPERTORY.

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## MLND.

### MOOD, ETC.

Low spirited, out of humor, inclined to weep. Sulph.

Very, very sad and foreboding during labor. Nat. mur.

Great disposition to sadness. Lach., Nat. mur., Puls., Sepia, Ignatia.

Despairing sadness with milk scanty or suppressed. Agnus cast.

Melancholy mood; looks on the dark side of everything. Caust., Actaea.

Sad about her health and domestic affairs. Sepia.

Complaints arising from indignation or grief. Colocy.

Bad effects from grief, chagrin, unhappy love. Phos. ac.

Desire to commit suicide. Aur., Rhus tox., Nux vom.

Continual thought of suicide. Aur.

During pregnancy or child-bed, restless; fears death, predicts the time. Aconite.

Great fear of death and of being left alone. Ars., Lyc.

Great anguish, extreme restlessness, and fear of death. Ars.

Extreme fear of death during labor or after-pains. Coff.

Fear of being poisoned. Hyos.

Fears an internal incurable disease. Lilium.

Apprehends some misfortune. Calc. c.

Shuddering and dread as evening draws near. Calc. c.

Very irritable and wishes to be alone. Nux v.

Desires to be alone; taciturn, sad. Ignatia.

Paroxysms of rage and fury. Bell.

Exceedingly irritable. Bry., Cham., Nux v.

Hypochondriacal anxiety and peevishness. Puls., Nux v.

Effects of anger. Cham., Colocy.  
 Effects of fright with grief. Gels., Ignatia.  
 Effects of fright with indignation. Aconite.  
 Apathy accompanying scanty secretion of milk. Phos. ac.  
 Great indifference. Phos. ac., Sepia.  
 Indisposed to talk. Phos. ac.  
 Taciturn, haughty. Verat. alb.  
 Very haughty. Platina.  
 Gay, cheerful. Lach., Crocus.  
 Lascivious furor, without modesty. Hyos.

#### MENTAL OPPRESSION.

Appears as if stunned ; semi-consciousness and loss of speech. Bell.  
 Cessation of labor-pains ; coma ; retention of stool and urine ; from fright. Opium.  
 Suppression of lochia from fright, with sopor. Opium.  
 Confusion of mind ; cannot connect her thoughts. Gels., Bapt.

#### MENTAL AGITATION.

Effects of fright, with vexation ; circulation excited, rapid breathing. Aconite.  
 Nervous, excited, particularly in threatened abortion from falls, shocks, etc. Arnica.  
 Wild feeling in the head as though she should be crazy. Lilium.  
 Wild feeling alternating with uterine pains. Gels.

#### HALLUCINATIONS, DELUSIONS, ILLUSIONS, ETC.

Imagines there is another baby in bed requiring attention. Petroleum.  
 Puerperal mania ; wants to kiss everyone. Verat. alb.  
 During pregnancy, mania, faceache, full of strange ideas. Stram.  
 Mental derangement, with muttering. Does not know her relatives. Hyos.

Singing delirium. Stram., Hyos.

Unceasing talking, singing and imploring. Stram.

Loquacious delirium with desire to escape. Bell., Stram.

Delirium with frightful figures and images before the eyes  
Stram.

When closing her eyes she sees pictures and all sorts of  
strange sights. Puls.

### SENSORIUM.

Sensation of expansion, mostly of face and head. Arg. nit.  
The body feels as if growing large, especially during haemor-  
rhage. Plat.

Head feels large. Nux v., Gels.

Sensation of constriction of different parts. Cact.

Sensation like a wave, from uterus to throat, ending with a  
choking sensation. This seems to impede labor. Gels.

Vertigo on ascending a height. Calc. c.

Vertigo on sitting up in bed and from motion of the carriage.  
Cocc.

Vertigo, especially when lying, and when turning in bed.  
Conium.

Vertigo, with chilliness, when rising from a seat. Puls.

Vertigo on rising from bed, darkness before the eyes, faint-  
ness; better on lying. Cina.

Suffocative and faint spells, must have the doors and windows  
open; during labor. Puls.

Fainting on least motion. Verat. alb.

Weak pains, with drowsy, faint spells. Nux m.

Frequent weak faint spells. Sulph.

Fainting on rising from a recumbent posture, with paleness  
of the face, or congestion to the head. Aconite.

### INNER HEAD.

Head aches as if it would burst. Lochia suppressed. Bry.  
Splitting headache. Bry.

Awakened every morning with a violent bursting headache.  
Nat. m.

Sense of great fulness in the head. Bell., Aconite, Glou.

Head feels much too large. Nux v., Gels.

Fulness and heaviness in the forehead. Bell., Bry.

Throbbing headache, with congestion of blood to the head, Bell.

Sensation of great expansion, mostly of head and face. Arg. nit.

Lightness of the head. Stram.

Pressing headache from both sides, as if the head were in a vise, Merc.

Dreadful pain in the vertex as if the brain were crushed, after long-continued grief. Phos. ac.

Piercing, throbbing pain in the forehead, worse from motion. Aconite.

Great weight, particularly in the forehead. Ars.

Pain of a dull, heavy, throbbing character, mostly in the forehead; worse after eating. Kali bich.

Beating headache, most violent over the eyes. Lach.

Throbbing headache after excessive depletion. China.

Liability to take cold in the head. Kali c.

Headache from eating a little too much. Nux m.

Beating headache in the middle of the brain. Calc. c.

Beating headache in the occiput. Sepia.

### OUTER HEAD.

Head hot, body cool. Arnica.

Constant heat in the top of the head. Sulph., Graph., Nat. mur.

Cold perspiration on the forehead. Verat. alb.

Coldness on the top of the head. Verat. alb.

Hair feels as if standing on ends. Aconite.

### EYES.

Swelling over the upper lid like a bag in the morning. Kali carb.

Swelling under the eyelids. *Apis.*

Inclination to close the eyes, lids seem heavy, even paralysis of upper lids. *Caust.*

Heaviness of the lids, cannot keep them open. *Gels.*

Light unbearable. *Bell.* *Nux v.*, *Sulph.*

Cannot bear the glare of light. *Ignatia.*

Desires light. *Stram.*

Objects appear inverted. *Bell.*

Things look too large. *Hepar s.*, *Hyos.*

Things look too small. *Plat.*, *Stram.*

### EARs.

Noise unbearable. *Bell.*, *Borax*, *Silicea.*

Dullness of hearing. *Calc. p.*, *Stram.*

Ringing in the ears. *Nux v.*, *China.*

### NOSE.

Cannot bear the odor of tobacco. *Nux v.*

Yellow saddle across the bridge of the nose. *Sepia.*

### FACE.

Cold, collapsed face ; pinched up, bluish nose. *Verat. alb.*

Sunken features, *Verat. alb.*

Pale, death-colored face, with distorted features. *Ars.*

Cold perspiration on the forehead. *Verat. alb.*

The least motion or exertion causes a red flushed face. *Ferr. mur.*

Congestion of the head, with great heat and redness of the face. *Aconite*, *Bell.*, *Bry.*

Face dark red, with a besotted expression. *Bapt.*

One cheek red and hot ; the other cold and pale. *Cham.*

Congestion of blood to the head, with red, sparkling eyes, and purple-red face. *Hyos.*

Red cheeks and heat of the face. *Cocc.*

On rising the red face turns deathly pale. *Aconite.*

Glowing redness, or great paleness. Bell.  
 Pale face and lips, with great debility. Ferr.  
 Grayish-yellow color of the face, with blue circles around the eyes. Lyc.  
 Yellowness of the face, particularly across the nose like a saddle. Sepia.

### TEETH.

Toothache during pregnancy. Sepia, Nux m., Puls., Bell., Mag. carb.  
 Toothache from caries. Kreos., Merc., Staph.  
 Toothache, with swelled face. Merc., Bell., Aconite.

### MOUTH.

Salivation, waterbrash, nausea and vomiting. Acetic ac.  
 Salivation, disgust for food, vomiting of mucus. Tart. em.  
 Profuse salivation of stringy saliva. Carb. v.  
 Nauseous salivation. Sulph.  
 Profuse ptyalism. Bell., Merc.  
 Stomatitis materna. Bapt., Phos., Ars., Merc., Nit. acid,  
 Sulph. acid.  
 Lips dry and black. Aconite, Ars., Merc.  
 Lips parched, dry and cracked. Bry.  
 Continually licking the dry parched lips. Ars.

### TONGUE.

Moist, with great thirst. Merc.  
 Clammy, sticky mucus in the mouth, and on the tongue. Phos. ac.  
 Great dryness of mouth and tongue. Ars.  
 Great dryness of mouth and tongue without thirst. Nux m., Bell., Apis.  
 Dryness of mouth and tongue, particularly after sleeping. Nux m.  
 Tongue dry; becomes black and cracked. Lyc., Ars.  
 Tongue dry; becomes red and cracked. Bell., Rhus tox.

Dry, hard, blackish tongue. Merc., Ars.  
 White-coated tongue; it feels as if burnt. Sepia.  
 White-coated, or map tongue. Nat. m.  
 Thick, milky-white coating on the tongue. Ant., c., Bry.  
 Coated as with fur. Merc., Puls.  
 Smooth, shining tongue. Lach.  
 Brown or blackish tongue. Ars., (Merc.)  
 Heaviness of the tongue, with difficult speech. Nat. m.

## TASTE.

Bitter taste after eating. Nit. ac., Puls.  
 Bitter taste in the morning. Silicea.  
 Bitter, sour, putrid or sweet taste. Merc.  
 Bitter taste of everything but water. Aconite.  
 Bitter taste of everything. Bry.  
 Every kind of nourishment tastes bitter. Bry., Puls., Con.  
 Sour taste. Nat. m.  
 Bitter, sour, putrid or sweet taste. Merc.  
 Putrid, slimy taste. Arnica, Merc., Puls., Nux v.  
 Bad taste, especially in the morning. Puls., Sulph.  
 Metallic taste. Cocc.  
 Sweet taste. Merc., Cuprum, Sulph.

## THROAT.

Cannot bear anything to touch the throat. Apis, Lach.

## DESires, AVERSions, ETC.

## DESires.

Desire for unusual articles of food during pregnancy. Chel.  
 Desire for acids, wines and strong-tasting food. Hep. sulph.  
 Desire for bitter things. Digit.  
 Desire for chalk, lime, etc. Nit. ac.  
 Desire for fat food. Nit. ac., Nux v.  
 Desire for milk. Merc., Chel.  
 Desire for salt food. Calc. c., Nat. m.  
 Desire for sweet things. Ipecac, Lyc.

Desire for refreshing, juicy things. Phos. ac.  
 Very hungry about 11 A. M. Cannot wait for dinner. Sulph  
 Desires things immediately, which, when offered, are refused.  
 Bry.

Excessive hunger. Lyc., China, Staph.  
 Excessive hunger soon after eating. Cina.  
 Sits down to the table with some appetite, but can eat  
 scarcely a morsel. Caust.

#### ANOREXIA, ETC.

Stomach feels empty, but no appetite. Nat. m.  
 Complete loss of appetite. Merc., Rhus tox., China.  
 No appetite, tongue clear, stomach empty. Digit.  
 Loathing and nausea in mouth and throat. Cyclam.  
 Disgust for food. Tart. em.

#### AVERSIONS.

Aversion to meat. Sepia, Ignatia, Sulph.  
 Aversion to anything boiled. Calc. c.  
 Aversion to fat food. Hep. s., Puls.  
 Aversion to bread. Nat. m., Phos. ac.  
 Aversion to coffee. Nux v.  
 Aversion to sweet things. Graph., Nit. ac.

#### THIRST AND THIRSTLESSNESS.

Great thirst. Aconite, Bry., Verat. alb., Kali c.  
 Craves cold drink, but can take only a little at a time. Ars.  
 Drinks little and often. Bell., China.  
 Takes large draughts at long intervals. Bry.  
 Thirst for very cold drinks. Phos., Verat. alb.  
 Thirst especially at night. Cina.  
 Thirstlessness. Puls., Apis, Gels.  
 Dryness of mouth and tongue, without thirst. Phos. ac.,  
 Nux m.  
 Water tastes bad; vomits after drinking. Silicea.

## EATING AND DRINKING.

Nausea worse before and after, better while eating. Anacardium.

All symptoms better after eating. Anacardium.

All her symptoms are relieved by eating. Iod.

Feeling of nauseous repletion after eating. Arnica, Nux v.

Water tastes bad; vomits after drinking. Silicea.

Heartburn after eating. Nat. m.

Violent pains in the stomach after eating or drinking. Ars., Nux v.

Soon after eating the abdomen is bloated full. China, Lyc., Nux v., Nux m.

Sudden feeling of fullness after taking a small quantity of food. Ignatia, Lyc.

Upon eating, soon satisfied. Nux m., Caust.

After eating the food lies in the stomach like a heavy load. Nux v., Bry., Kali bich., Merc., Ars.

Disordered stomach from eating fat rich food. Puls., Ant. crud.

Sour eructations after a meal. Kali c., Calc. c., Nux v.

Worse from drinking cold water. Ars.

While eating, sleepy. Kali c.

Very sleepy after meals, particularly after dinner. Phos.

Headache from eating a little too much. Nux m.

## NAUSEA, VOMITING, ETC.

## NAUSEA.

Nausea worse before and after, better while eating. Anacard.

Nausea worse at night. Carb. an.

Terrible nausea and vomiting during pregnancy. Con.. Psor., Nux m., Sulph. ac.

Loathing and nausea in mouth and throat. Cyclam.

Frequent momentary attacks of nausea. Hep. s.

Nausea and faintness on sitting up, also after a meal. Bry. Constant and continual nausea. Ipecac.

Nausea from riding in a carriage or boat. Cocc.

Much nausea and gastric trouble, better from moving about, or riding. Nit. ac.

Feels as though she would be better if she could vomit. Nux vom.

The smell of fish, eggs, meats, etc., causes nausea, even to faintness. Colchi.

Nausea relieved by keeping quiet. Bry.

#### SOUR VOMIT, ETC.

Sour eructations, and much troublesome acidity of the stomach. Sulph.

Bitter, sour eructations. Nux v.

During pregnancy sour belching and vomiting, with profuse waterbrash and salivation day and night. Acetic ac.

Morning sickness; vomit sour and bitter. Iris, Ipecac.

Eructations of sour, rancid food. Carb. v.

Vomiting of sour mucus. Nux v.. Phos.

Sour regurgitation of food. Nat. m.

#### VOMITING.

Vomiting of mucus; belching. Tart. em.

Vomiting with violent retching and severe colic. Canth.

Vomiting after supper. Kreos.

Vomiting and diarrhoea. worse riding. Pet.

Vomiting violent and persistent; tongue white, no thirst.

Ant. cr.

Vomiting of fluids as soon as taken. Ars.

Vomiting of large quantities of mucus. Ipecac.

Vomiting renewed by the least motion. Verat. alb.

Vomiting in latter part of gestation. Graph.

Vomiting bitter, bilious. Cham.

Vomiting of ingesta. Bry., Nux v.

Vomiting of sour mucus. Nux v., Phos.

Vomiting after eating and drinking. Ars., Bry.

Vomiting after drinking. Verat. alb.

Vomiting of what has been drunk as soon as it becomes warm in the stomach. Phos.

Painful retching and vomiting, worse<sup>1</sup> from motion and contact. Bell.

#### ERUCTIONS, REGURGITATIONS.

Putrid eructations as from bad eggs. Arnica, Merc.

Eructions tasting of the ingesta. China, Puls.

Gulping up of a bitter fluid. Nux v.

Much belching which affords great relief. Arg. nit.

(See "Sour Vomit," etc.)

#### STOMACH.

Distension of the stomach compelling her to loosen her clothing. Hep. s., Lyc., Nux v.

Profuse waterbrash, salivation, belching and vomiting. Acet. ac.

Stomach feels as if it would burst with wind. Arg. nit.

Burning of the pylorus. Canth.

Heartburn, with acidity. Calc. c.

Heartburn after eating. Nat. m.

Violent burning in the stomach. Ars., Phos., Nux v., Lyc., Caps.

Great burning distress in the epigastric region. Iris, Ver. v., Nux v., Sulph., Ars.

Sensation as if lime were being burned in the stomach. Carb. v.

Sinking or goneness in the epigastrium. Actaea.

Feeling of emptiness at the pit of the stomach not relieved by eating. Ignatia, Sepia.

Pressure in the stomach as from a stone, especially after eating. Bry., Nux v., Ars., Puls.

Horrible pain and sick feeling in the stomach. Ipecac.

Constrictive, cramp-like pain in the stomach. Nux v.

Cardialgia in nursing women. Carb. v.

Stomach sensitive to touch or pressure. Bry., Merc., Apis.

Throbbing in the stomach. Puls.

Sour eructations and much troublesome acidity of the stomach. Sulph.

## HYPOCHONDRIA.

Cannot bear tight clothing around the hypochondria. Calc. c., Lyc., Nux v.

## ABDOMEN.

During pregnancy frequent attacks of colic, which draw the patient nearly double. Colo., Nux v.

Suppression of the lochia with violent colic. Colo., Secale.

Cutting in the abdomen as with knives. Colo., Verat. alb.

Incarcerated flatulence. Lyc., Carb. v.

Pressive cutting pain in the abdomen. Rhus tox.

Tympanitic swelling of the abdomen, and diarrhœa: lochia suppressed. Colo.

Sensation as of want of room in the abdomen, at night in bed. Must stretch. Plumb.

Abdomen bloated full immediately after eating. China. Lyc., Nux m.

Sense of great fullness of the abdomen. No relief from eructations. China.

Constant sense of fermentation in the abdomen, like a pot of yeast working. Lyc.

Painful sense of emptiness in the abdomen. Sepia.

Sinking and empty feeling in the abdomen. Verat. alb.

Violent movement of fœtus. Opium.

Violent movement of fœtus; tympanitic abdomen. Psorin. Soreness of the abdomen; fœtal movements too easily felt. Sepia.

Feeling of something alive in the abdomen. Crocus.

Throbbing in the abdomen during pregnancy. Selenium.

Burning stinging in the ovarian region. Apis.

Burning in the abdomen. Ars., Lach.

Sensation of coldness in the abdomen. Phos.

Abdomen and pit of stomach very sensitive. Merc.

Abdomen sensitive. Lach.

Abdomen very sensitive. Aconite, Bell.

Cutting, shooting, darting, stitching all over abdomen. Kali carb.

### STOOLS, ETC.

#### CONSTIPATION.

Long, narrow, hard stools. Phos.

Hard, difficult stools, as if the rectum had not power to expel them. They recede after being partially expelled. Silicea.

Constipation; stools hard and dry as if burnt. Bry.

Toublesome flatulence and constipation. Lyc.

Complete inactivity of the lower bowel. Opium.

Frequent and ineffectual urging to stool. Nux v.

Difficult stools causing prolapsus ani. Ignatia.

Alternate diarrhoea and constipation, Nux v., Ant. cr., Phos.

Even a soft stool requires much urging. Alum.

Constipation of pregnant women. Sepia cc.

Constipation; stools composed of round, hard, black balls.

Opium.

Constipation. (The better indicated if haemorrhoids are present.) Collin.

#### DIARRHŒA.

Non-debilitating Diarrhoea. Phos. ac.

Painless diarrhoea of lying-in women. Hyos.

During pregnancy diarrhoea, vomiting. Worse riding. Pet.

Morning diarrhoea; awakens with urgent pressure to stool.

Sulph.

Diarrhoea in first days after confinement, with colic, tenesmus, restlessness, fear of death; stools watery, offensive. Rheum.

#### RECTUM.

Haemorrhoids in child-bed. Pod., Sulph., Collin., Puls.,  $\ddot{\text{A}}$ escul.

Sense of weight in the anus like a heavy ball. Sepia.

After stool a violent stabbing stitch from the anus upwards into the rectum. Ignatia.

## URINE, ETC.

## IMPOSSIBLE, DIFFICULT, PAINFUL URINATION.

Retention of urine. Bell., Camph.

Retention of urine with stitches in the kidneys. Aconite, Canth.

Retention of urine after labor without desire to urinate. Ars.

Retention of urine with constipation. Hyos.

Retention of urine after labor, with frequent ineffectual desire, or with urging to stool. Nux v.

Difficulty in passing even a small quantity of urine ; it flows in a feeble stream or in drops. Bell.

Desire to urinate, accompanied with great distress, fear and anxiety. Aconite.

Has to strain at stool in order to urinate. Alum.

Retained placenta or membranes, usually with painful urination. Canth.

Burning urination. Tereb.

Burning smarting in the urethra when urinating. Cann. s., Caps. Caust.

Burning smarting in the urethra after urination. Canth.

Unbearable smarting after urination. Sarsap.

Tenesmus of the bladder. Merc. c.

Constant dribbling of urine after labor. Arnica.

Movements of child awaken her and cause cutting in the bladder, with urging to urinate. Thuja.

Urine of an intolerably strong smell. Nit. ac., Benz. ac.

Fetid urine with clay-colored sediment adhering to the bottom of the vessel. Sepia.

Urine scanty, dark. Apis, Bell., Lyc.

Frequent desire ; urine scanty, but normal. Bell.

Turbid urine with brick-dust sediment. Ipecac, Bell., Phos.

Reddish urine with brick-dust sediment. Nux v.

Dark urine with brick-dust sediment. China.

Yellow urine, like saffron. Lach.

Albuminuria. Apis, Ars., Phos. ac., Merc. c.

## SEXUAL ORGANS.

Soreness of the parts after labor. Arnica.

After labor so sensitive she cannot bear the touch of a napkin. Plat.

Great sensitiveness of the parts; cannot bear to have them touched. Coff.

Nymphomania of lying-in women. China.

Lochia suppressed, with nymphomania. Verat. alb.

Violent pressure as if everything were issuing from the vulva. Sepia, Nat. m., Nit. ac., Bell.

Disposed to nakedness. Hyos.

## BREATHING.

Violent dyspnœa with every uterine contraction, which seems to neutralize the labor pains. Lobelia.

Dyspnœa, with upward pressure, especially in the latter part of pregnancy. Nux m.

Dyspnœa from upward pressure. Nux v.

Dyspnœa during pregnancy. Viola o.

Out of breath on going up stairs. Calc. c.

Anxious and oppressive shortness of breath, especially when ascending an eminence, and at night when lying. Ars.

## HEART; PULSE.

Excited circulation, rapid breathing. Aconite.

Strongly-pulsating carotids. Bell.

Pulse hard, full, frequent. Aconite, Bell., Bry.

Pulse small and weak. Verat. alb., Ars.

Pulse full, slow. Dig., Merc., Opium.

Pulse slow, irregular. Dig.

Sensation as if the heart would stop beating if she moved.

Dig.

Palpitation following haemorrhage or over-exertion. Aurum, China.

Palpitation of the heart, with great anguish. Aconite.

Palpitation of the heart from the slightest motion. Nat. m.

Congestions during pregnancy. Aconite, Glon., Psorin., Ver. vir.

Sensation of coldness in the bloodvessels. Aconite, Ver. alb.

Sensation of hot water coursing through the bloodvessels. Ars., Rhus tox.

## MAMMÆ.

### SECRETION ABUNDANT.

Breasts greatly and painfully distended with milk. Threatened abscess. Acet. ac.

Secretion of milk too abundant. Calc. c., Uran., Puls.

Excessive flow of milk causing great exhaustion. Phytol.

### SECRETION DEFICIENT.

Milk scanty or disappears; despairing sadness. Agnus c.

Deficiency of milk with oversensitiveness. Asaf.

Scanty secretion of milk. Bry.

Suppression of milk with sensation of coldness all through the body. Calc. c.

Mammæ distended, but milk scanty. Calc. c.

Little milk in mild tearful women in apparent health. Puls.

Milk almost gone in consequence of over-fatigue, night-watching and anxiety. Caust.

Suppressed milk from taking cold. Dulc.

Milk scanty or vitiated; child refuses it; mastitis. Merc.

Scanty milk with debility and great apathy. Phos. ac.

Milk suddenly suppressed; lochia becomes milky. Puls.

Lack of milk, with much stinging in the mammae. Secaie.

Insufficiency or entire want of milk after parturition. Urt. ur.

### QUALITY OF SECRETION.

Milk impoverished, bluish, transparent, strong sour taste and odor; deficient in casein. Acet. ac.

Milk too thick and tastes bad; often curdles soon after being drawn. Borax.

Milk acid, or watery, thin, nentral. Calc. p.

Milk thin, blue, patient sad and despairing on awaking. Lach.

Milk yellow and bitter; child refuses the breast. Rheum.

Impaired health from nursing. Phos. ac., China.

Debility from nursing. Carb. v., China, Calc. p.

Arrests the flow of milk after weaning. Urt. u.

When nursing, pain in back, increase of lochia; flow of pure blood. Complains every time the child goes to the breast. Sil.

#### NIPPLES.

Itch, burn, look red. Agar.

Sore from nursing. Arg. nit.

Ulcer on the nipple. Calc. c.

Aching, sore. Calc. p.

In neglected cases where it is nearly ulcerated off. Castor equ.

They bleed much, and are very sore. Lyc.

Feel very *raw* and sore. Merc.

They ulcerate easily, and are very sore and tender. Silicea.

Nipples sore, cracked, surrounded with herpes. Caust.

Inflamed and very tender. Cham.

Dark, brownish-red, protruding; unbearable pain on slightest touch; breasts full, skin hot, pulse strong. Colchi.

Very sore to the touch; pain from nipple to scapula of same side when child nurses. Crot. tig.

Right nipple red, swollen and itching. Flour. ac.

Painful, inflamed, cracked. Graph.

Sensitive, painful, breasts swollen. Helon.

Very tender; will not bear the touch of the dress. Helon.

Sore, fissured, or covered with scurf; bleed easily. Lyc.

They itch, and have a mealy covering. Pet.

Very sensitive. Phytol.

Sore and fissured, with intense suffering on putting the child to the breast; pain seems to start from the nipple and radiate over the whole body. Phytol.

Nipples sore to touch, and painful soreness under right nipple. Sang. c.

Are sore ; they itch and bleed. *Sepia.*  
 Cracked across the crown. *Sepia.*  
 Drawn in like a funnel. *Silicea.*  
 Chapped nipples. After nursing they burn and bleed. *Sulph.*  
 Painful during nursing, though there is but little soreness or rawness. *Nux v.*  
 When in the first days of nursing the nipples feel sore as if bruised. *Arnica.*

#### PAINS, ETC., IN MAMMÆ.

Burning in the breasts. *Actæa.*  
 Infra-mammary pains, worse on left side. *Actæa.*  
 Constrictive pains in left mamma when the child nurses the right. *Borax.*  
 Griping and sometimes stitches in left mamma, and when the child has nursed she is obliged to compress the breast with the hand because it aches from being empty. *Borax.*  
 Stitches as from needles in left breast. *Con.*  
 Cutting in left mamma through to scapula ; sighing, short breath. *Lilium.*  
 Cramp-like pain in left mamma, shoulder and fingers. *Lilium.*  
 Burning stinging pains. *Apis.*  
 Burning pains ; relief from motion. *Ars.*  
 Tensive burning and tearing pain. *Bry.*  
 Pains and burning. *Calc. p.*  
 Darting pains of nursing women ; they arrest breathing, and are worse from pressure. *Carb. an.*  
 Stitches in the breasts. *Kreo., Sang. c.*

#### INDURATION, INFLAMMATION, SUPPURATION, ETC.

##### *Left Mammæ.*

Lumps deep in left breast, aching pains. *Arum t.*  
 Left breast inflamed, suppurating, with a feeling of fullness in the chest ; sensitive to cold air ; scrofulous. *Cistus.*

##### *Either—Both.*

Burning, stinging, swelling, hardness, even suppuration. *Apis.*

Breasts feel heavy, are pale, but hard and painful. Bry. Inflammation; sensation of fullness in the chest, over-sensitivity to cold air. Cact.

Mammae sore to the touch. Calc. p.

Suppuration; fine stinging in the nipples. Camph.

Hard, painful spots Carb. an., Phytol.

Swollen, inflamed, (erysipelatous). Carb. an.

Hard and tender to the touch, with drawing pains. Cham.

Induration and inflammation. Cistus c.

Hard and swollen, with pain from nipple to scapula. Crot. t.

Swelling and induration. Cup. m.

Swollen, not sensitive to the touch, but she cannot walk up or down stairs. Hep. s.

Bluish, with blackish streaks, lancinating pains in breast and down the arm. Lach.

Suppuration of the mammae. Sulph., Hep. s., Merc., Silicea. Phytol.

Swollen, hard, with sore pains. Nipples ulcerated. Merc.

Hard red spots or streaks; fistulous openings, with burning, stinging, and watery offensive discharge. Phos.

Inflammation, swelling and suppuration. Phytol.

Hard as a stone after weaning. Phytol.

“Broken breasts,” with large fistulous gaping and angry ulcers, discharging a watery fetid pus. Phytol.

Said by some to be specific in ordinary “caked breast.” Phytol.

Swollen; rheumatic pains extend to muscles of chest, shoulders, neck, axillæ and arms; pains change from place to place. Puls., Actæa.

After weaning breasts swell, feel stretched, tense, sore; milk continues to be secreted. Puls.

Breasts swell from catching cold, especially from getting wet; streaks of inflammation; milk vanishes with general heat. Rhus tox.

Suppuration; chilliness in forenoon, heat in afternoon. Sulph.

In chronic cases when Phos. is not sufficient to heal the fistulous opening, with callous edges, or to disperse the hard lumps. Silicea.

Hard cicatrices remaining after mammary abscess. Graph.

Soreness of the follicles within the areolæ. Calend. (topically).

Chilly crawls over the mammae. Guaj.

Shivering over the mammae. Cocc.

Herpes on the mammae of nursing women. Dulc.

After weaning her child she has eruptions on the skin. Dulc.

### BACK.

Terrible pain in the small of the back, with hour-glass contraction of the uterus. Cocc.

Sharp cutting pains across lumbar region, or passing off down the buttocks. Kali c.

Pain in the back and increase of lochia while nursing. Silic.

Much pain in the small of the back, which is made worse by turning in bed. Nux v.

Disabling drawing in the small of the back. Cocc.

Back aches as if it would break. Bell.

Constant backache affecting the sacrum and hips.  $\mathcal{A}$ escul.

### UPPER LIMBS.

Cannot bear to have the hands touched. China.

Great dryness of the skin of the hands. Lyc.

### LOWER LIMBS.

In phlegmasia dolens, sensation of coldness in foot and leg as though covered with a cold wet cloth. Calc. c.

Icy coldness of the feet. Sepia, Phos., Ver. a., Puls., Cocc.

Feet feel as though they had on cold damp stockings. Calc. c.

Coldness of the extremities with deathly-pale face ; forehead covered with cold perspiration. Ver. a.

Pains in the back, especially the lumbar vertebræ, as if beaten. Aconite.

Burning of the soles. Sulph., Calc. c., Phos. ac.

Cramps in the calves. Secale, Ver. a., Cup.

Cramps in abdomen and legs during pregnancy. Gels.

Numbness and paralysis of the lower limbs. *Nux v.*

Numb limbs, with long-lasting, thin, offensive, excoriating lochia. *Carb. an.*

During pregnancy cannot walk for muscles will not obey. *Gels.*

Limbs seem powerless; can hardly draw them up. *Rhus tox.*

During pregnancy pelvic articulations stiff when beginning to move. *Rhus tox.*

Ilio-sacral synchondrosis seems to give out while walking; must sit. *Æscul.*

Lameness seems to arise from a sense of weight and pressure in the pelvis during pregnancy. *Aloes.*

In last months of pregnancy an indescribable pain like a gnawing stiffness in sacrum and hip bone, down over the whole thigh; worse when standing. *Ledum.*

*Phlegmasia alba dolens.* *Puls., Bell., Ham.*

Jerking of the limbs; much frightened when the feet are touched. *Kali c.*

Feet very fidgety; cannot keep them still. *Zinc.*

Œdema of the feet and legs. *Ars., Bry., Apis, Helleb.*

### ALL THE LIMBS.

During pregnancy uneasiness in all the limbs. *Calc. p.*

Twitching and jerking of single muscles or of limbs. *Hyos.*  
*Subsultus tendinum.* *Hyos.*

Numb, stiff feeling in the affected parts as if they were made of wood. *Nat. m.*

### REST, MOTION, POSITION.

During pregnancy great fatigue from walking proceeding from a feeling of lameness in the pelvis. *Calc. c.*

Worse from motion; wants to remain quiet. *Bry.*

Great restlessness; cannot keep quiet. *Ars.*

Great restlessness; must change position notwithstanding the pain it causes. *Rhus tox.*

Better from motion. *Rhus tox.*

Aching all over, worse during rest. *Rhus tox.*

Always better from walking slowly about, though very weak.  
*Ferr.*

Stitching, darting pains, worse during rest. *Kali c.*

Pains as if sprained, worse during rest. *Rhus tox.*

The bed on which she lies feels too hard, and causes her frequently to change position. *Arnica.*

During early months of pregnancy can lie comfortably only on her stomach. *Pod.*

Sitting up causes nausea and faintness. *Bry.*

Inclination to take the strangest attitudes in bed ; to stretch. *Plat.*

## NERVES.

### CONVULSIONS AND SPASMS.

Convulsions in labor from nervous excitement. *Actaea.*

Seizures preceded by restlessness and a sensation of general expansion, mostly of face and head. *Arg. nit.*

Appears as if stunned ; semi-consciousness and loss of speech, convulsive movements in limbs and muscles of the face ; paralysis of right side of tongue, foam at mouth. renewal of the attacks at every pain. *Bell.*

Convulsions, with dysuria and hydrophobic symptoms : bright light, drink, or sound of water. touching the larynx or painful parts, cause, or renew the spasms. *Canth.*

Convulsions after anger ; or has one red cheek, and one pale. *Cham.*

Spasms following difficult labor, and those brought on by changing position. *Cocc.*

Spasms during parturition, with violent vomiting ; or with every paroxysm opisthotonus, spreading the limbs and opening the mouth. *Cup. m.*

Clonic spasms during pregnancy, when the attack begins in one part, and gradually spreads. *Cup. m.*

Convulsions with unconsciousness, double vision, headache, drowsiness, small, slow pulse. *Albuminuria. Gels.*

Convulsions from reflex irritation. Gels.

Unconscious; face bright red, puffed; full hard pulse; urine copious and albuminous. Glon.

Convulsions, with urine scanty, dark, floating dark specks, or albuminous. Helleb.

Convulsions, shrieks, anguish; chest oppressed; unconsciousness. Hyos.

Convulsions begin and terminate with groaning, stretching and vomiting. Ignatia.

Convulsions, head jerked forward; especially hysterical women who easily faint and suffer from great languor in back and knees; drowsy before and after spasms. Nux m.

Convulsions during and after labor, drowsiness, open mouth, coma between paroxysms. Opium.

Convulsions following sluggish or irregular labor pains; unconscious; cold, clammy, pale face; sterterous breathing, full pulse. Puls.

Labor ceases and twitchings or convulsions begin. Secale.

Convulsions, with opisthotonus. Secale.

Convulsions, with copious sweat. Stram.

Convulsions, with pallor, collapse, anaemia, or violent cerebral congestion, with bluish, bloated face, wild shrieks, tearing the clothing. Ver. a.

Convulsions, with arterial excitement. Ver. v.

Spasms, with jerking of every muscle in the body, including eyes, eyelids and face. Hyos.

Convulsive twitches, especially after fright or grief. Ignatia, Gels., Opium.

Hysterical spasms. Ignatia.

A convulsive seizure preceded by head feeling large. Gels.

Sterterous respiration continues from one spasm to another. Opium.

Bright light, or contact, renews the spasms. Stram.

Twitching and jerking of single muscles or limbs. Hyos.

Excessive sensibility to pain. Cham.

Extreme degree of nervous erethism. Coff., Stram.

Threatened abortion from excessive nervous sensibility.

Asarum.

Sensation of trembling all over, without actual trembling.  
Sulph. ac.

Occasional weak, faint spells. Sulph.

Sudden flushes of heat followed by great debility. Digit.

Great restlessness. Ars., Merc., Rhus tox., Plat., Camph. 2x.

Great debility and exhaustion. Ars.

### SLEEP.

Sleeplessness. Act., Hyos., Coff., Caul.

Sleepless without apparent cause, or from a tormenting itching all over the body. Sulph.

Sleepless and restless. Aconite, Ars.

Drowsy in the daytime, sleepless at night. Sulph.

Cannot sleep after 3 A. M., ideas so crowd on the mind. Nux vom.

Cannot sleep after 3 A. M. Calc. c.

Difficult to get to sleep owing to involuntary thoughts. Calc. c., China.

Sleepy, but cannot sleep. Bell., Opium.

Great drowsiness and inclination to sleep. Opium.

Sleepy after eating, especially after dinner. Phos.

Moaning, with starting and jumping while sleeping. Bell.

Sleep full of frightful dreams. Puls., Bell., Phos., Nux v.

Bed feels so hot she cannot lie on it. Opium.

Awakens with a shrinking look as if afraid of the first object seen. Stram.

Sad and despairing on waking. Lach.

Worse after sleeping. Lach., Apis.

Bad dreams, poor sleep. Nux v.

Heavy, unrefreshing sleep, or takes short naps. Sulph.

### TIMES.

Worse at night, particularly after midnight. Ars., Rhus tox.. Nit. ac.

Better in the evening or at night. Arnica.

Worse in the evening or at night. Merc., Phos., Puls.

Worse in the morning. Nux v., Sulph., Bry., Apis, Ferr.

Worse 4 to 8 P. M. Lyc.

Worse after 3 P. M. Bell.

### TEMPERATURE.

Oversensitive to cold air. Calc. c., Cact., Cistus c.

Chilliness, even in a warm room. Puls.

Symptoms aggravated by every cold change in the weather.

Dulc.

Better in a warm room. Ars., Hep. s., Rhus tox., Kali bich., Calc. c.

Wants to be wrapped up warmly. Hep. s.

Craves cool fresh air, worse in a warm room and when warm in bed. Puls.

Better from cold. Lyc.

Worse in a warm room. Secale, Ver. a., Apis, Puls.

Better in cool weather, and from taking cool food. Bry.

Aversion to being covered. Secale, Ver. a.

Worse in damp weather. Merc., Rhus tox., Dulc.

Worse before a storm and in damp weather. Rhus tox.

### CHILL, FEVER, SWEAT.

#### CHILL.

Chilliness even in a warm room; increased chilliness toward evening. Puls.

Chilliness with pains. Bell., Puls.

Chilliness from the least motion. Nux v., Merc c., Bell.

Chilliness from the warmth of the stove. Apis, Dulc., Merc.

Chilliness worse from drinking. Ars.

Chilliness relieved by heat of stove. Ignatia.

Want of vital heat. Silicea, Asarum.

#### FEVER.

Fever with delirium; mammae hot. Aeonite.

Lochia suppressed, mammae lax, empty; skin hot, dry; pulse

hard, frequent, or contracted; eyes wild, staring, glittering; abdomen tympanitic, sensitive. Aconite.

Typhoid symptoms in child-bed. Bapt., Rhus tox., Ars.

Fever from mental excitement, moist tongue, no thirst; delirious talking, eyes open, shining; violent abdominal pains, with over-sensitiveness, despair, sleeplessness. Coff.

Feverish restlessness in last months of pregnancy. Colchi.

Breasts full, skin hot, pulse strong. Colchi.

Lochia fetid; urine suppressed; face purple; unconsciousness; abdomen swollen. Lach.

Lochia suppressed; violent fever; no milk; convulsive twitchings; great pain. Millif.

Fever with perspiration. Bell.

Paroxysms of fever, especially at night, with much thirst. Merc.

#### SWEAT.

Perspiration without relief. Merc.

Perspiration with fever. Bell., Gels.

Cold perspiration on the forehead. Ver. a.

Cold clammy sweat on the thighs and legs at night. Merc.

Cold clammy sweat on the feet. Sulph.

Fetid sweating of the feet. Silicea, Plumb.

#### TISSUES.

Varicose veins. Ham., Nux v.

Great foulness of all the secretions. Carb. v.

Slight wounds bleed much. Phos.

#### CONTACT, INJURIES, ETC.

Excessive sensibility to the least touch. Aconite.

Pains worse from contact. China.

Strong pressure relieves. Nux v.

Bad effects from mechanical injuries. Arnica, Symph. off.

## SKIN.

Rash of the lying-in. Bry.

Unhealthy skin ; every little injury suppurates. Hep. s., Calc. c., Sepia.

Great dryness of the skin of the hands. Lyc.

Coolness of the skin. Ver. a.

## TEMPERAMENTS, STAGES, ETC.

Slender women with white and tender skin. Phos.

Thin feeble women who have borne many children. Secale.

Spasmodic, nervous temperaments. Plat., Ignatia.

Lean persons who walk stooping. Sulph.

Mild, tearful women. Puls.

Mild, easy dispositions. Sepia, Sil.

Leuco-phlegmatic temperament. Calc. c., Ars.

Women of full plethoric habit. Aconite, Bell.

Hæmorrhagic diathesis. Phos.

Sudden sinking of strength. Ver. a., Camph.

Excessive weakness. Ver. a., Ars.

Want of vital heat. Silicea, Asarum.

Women of sedentary habits, and those accustomed to eating highly-seasoned food. Nux v.

Bad effects from coffee, tobacco, spirituous liquors, sedentary habits, loss of sleep. Nux v.

Has great control over the suppurative process, maturing abscesses when desired. Silicea, Hep. s.

Stitching, darting pains, worse during rest. Kali c.

Stitching, darting pains, better during rest. Bry.

Pains come and go quickly. Bell.

## PUERPERALITY.

Delayed post-partum recovery ; lochia lasts too long, is profuse, excoriating ; dragging pains ; smarting in the urethra after urination ; fears an internal, incurable disease. Lilium.

After delivery flatulence, with labor-like pains; uterus remains uncontracted; anteversion. *Nux m.*

After delivery imagines there is another baby in bed which requires attention. *Pet.*

Jerks here and there after confinement. *Phytol.*

Burning in uterine region alternating with pains in the limbs; fingers spasmodically flexed. *Rhod.*

Mania, milk still copious; many hallucinations; talks foolishly. *Stram.*

Consequences of abortion or labor; back weak, sweat, dry cough, prolonged metrorrhagia. *Kali c.*

Puerperal pyaemia and septicæmia. *Ver. viv., Lach., China, Bell., Rhus tox., Ars., Carbo v., Secale.*

### LABOR-PAINS.

#### INEFFICIENT, ETC.

Violent and frequent, but inefficient. *Aconite.*

Too weak; not regular. *Æthusia.*

Violent, but inefficient. *Arnica.*

Tormenting, but useless, in the beginning of labor. *Caul.*

Short, irregular, spasmodic; patient very weak; no progress made. *Caul.*

Spasmodic and irregular. *Cocc.*

Spasmodic. *Caust., Ferr., Puls.*

Spasmodic; cutting across from left to right; nausea; clutching about navel. *Ipecac.*

Spasmodic, painful, but ineffectual. *Plat.*

Spasmodic; they exhaust her; she is out of breath. *Stann.*

Spasmodic and distressing; tearing down the legs. *Cham.*

Insufficient; violent backache, wants the back pressed; bearing down from back into pelvis. *Kali c.*

Distressing, but of little use; cutting pains across abdomen. *Phos.*

Ineffectual, of a tearing, distressing character. They do not seem to be properly located. *Actæa.*

Severe, but not efficacious. She weeps and laments fearfully. *Coff.*

## WEAK, FALSE, DEFICIENT.

False labor-like pains; sharp pains across abdomen. *Actaea.*  
*Caul.*

Pains weak or ceasing; wants to change position often; feels bruised. *Arnica.*

Weak or ceasing; will not be covered; restless; skin cold. *Camph. cc.*

Deficient or absent. She has only slight periodical pressure on sacrum; amniotic fluid gone, os uteri spasmodically closed. *Bell.*

Weak or ceasing, with great debility, especially after violent disease, or great loss of fluids. *Carb. v.*

Pains become weak, flagging, from long-protracted labor, causing exhaustion; thirsty, feverish. *Caul.*

Cease from haemorrhage. *China.*

Ceasing, with complaining loquacity. *Coff.*

Gone; os widely dilated; complete atony. *Gels.*

Weak, or accompanied with anguish or sweat, with desire to be rubbed. *Nat. m.*

False or weak; spasmodic; irregular; drowsy, faint spells, with weak pains. *Nux m.*

Deficient, irregular, sluggish. *Puls.*

Weak and ceasing. *Thuja.*

Deficient, with os soft, pliable, dilatable. *Ustilago.*

Suppressed, or too weak. *Secale.*

Cease; coma; retention of stool and urine—from fright. *Opium.*

## STRONG.

Excessively severe. *Coff., Nux v.*

Too prolonged and powerful. *Secale.*

## EFFECT ON PATIENT.

Labor-pains make her desperate. She would like to jump from the window, or dash herself down. *Aurum.*

During pains must keep in constant motion, with weeping. *Lyc.*

Cause fainting. Nux v., Ver. a.

Cause urging to stool, or to urination. Nux v.

Excite suffocative or faint spells; must have doors and windows open. Puls.

Exhaust her; she faints on the least motion. Ver. a.

Cause weeping and lamenting. Coff.

#### LOCATION AND COURSE.

Pains principally in the back. Caust.

Pains worse in the back. Nux v.

Pains worse in the abdomen. Puls.

Pains run upward. Lyc.

Pains like needles in the cervix, especially with rigid os. Canl.

#### ABORTION.

Disposition to abortion. Lyc., Arg. nit., Zinc., Helon., Caul., Sabina.

Impending abortion from fright with vexation. Aconite.

Threatened abortion from falls, shocks, etc.; feels bruised; is nervous and excited. Arnica.

Threatened abortion from excessive nervous sensibility. Asarum.

Threatened abortion in gonorrhœic patients. Cann. sat.

Habitual abortion from uterine debility. Caul.

Habitual abortion, (*vide* "Disposition to abortion.") Helon.

Threatened abortion with discharge of dark blood. Cham., Kreo., (*vide* Secale).

Threatened abortion with pains from back into buttocks and thighs. Kali c.

Threatened abortion in hysterical females disposed to fainting; fears she will abort. Nux m.

Precursory symptoms of abortion. Nuv v.

Threatened abortion from great fright, especially in latter part of pregnancy. Opium.

Threatened abortion; flow ceases and then returns with greater force; ceases again and so on. Puls.

Threatened abortion from strain or over-exertion. *Rhus tox.*  
Tendency to abortion, especially at the third month, in nervous  
hysterical women; discharge of bright red, partly clotted blood,  
worse from motion. Pain from sacrum to pubes. *Sabina.*

Threatened abortion, with nausea, pains in loins, through  
hypogastric and iliac regions, and down the thighs. *Sang. c.*

Threatened abortion, especially at the third month. *Secale*  
*Thuja.*

Threatened abortion with copious flow of black liquid blood.<sup>1</sup>  
*Secale.*

Threatened abortion; unceasing talking and imploring.  
*Stram.*

Threatened abortion, with profuse haemorrhage. *Trill.*

Threatened abortion, pains, with cold sweat, nausea and vom-  
iting. *Ver. a.*

Threatened abortion, with spasmodic bearing-down pains.  
*Caul.*

Threatened abortion with great fear of death. She is sure  
she will die. *Aconite.*

Pain in ovaries, especially at night, disturbing sleep; she is  
very nervous and restless. (Sometimes preliminary to abortion.)  
*Puls.*

Threatened abortion, spasmodic, bearing-down pains; vascu-  
lar excitement; tremulous weakness; pains worse in back and  
loins, but uterine contraction feeble; slight flow. *Caul.*

Abortion from lead poisoning. *Plumb.*

After abortion; difficult contraction of the uterus; thin,  
black, foul-smelling discharge. *Secale.*

Especially for abortions occurring in women of rheumatic  
tendencies. *Act.*

Retained secundines in abortion. *China, Puls., Sabina.*

#### HÆMORRHAGE.

Blood bright red or mixed with clots. *Arnica.*

Blood bright red, profuse, clotted. *Ipecac, Bell.*

Blood bright red, or clotted. *Sabina.*

Blood fluid, dark, seldom coagulating. *Secale.*

Blood dark, stringy ; flow worse from least exertion. Crocus.  
Blood black ; haemorrhage threatening abortion, especially at third month. Kreo.

Retained placenta ; profuse flow of hot blood, which speedily coagulates. Bell.

Flow profuse and continuous, patient gasps for breath. Ip.

Often efficacious for profuse flow with no other special indication. Sabina.

Passive flow after abortion or labor. Caul.

Pure blood flows every time the baby nurses. Silicea.

Passive haemorrhage with anaemia. Ham.

Passive haemorrhage in women of psoric taint. Sulph.

Chronic haemorrhage ; she seems to get almost well when it occurs again and again, day after day, for weeks. Sulph.

Draining of blood long after abortion. Trill.

Long-lasting haemorrhage in scrofulous women. Iod. (high), Silicea.

Secondary haemorrhage from retained placenta or coagula. Puls.

Especially serviceable when a fragment of the secundines is supposed to have been left. Sabina.

Haemorrhage ; ringing in the ears, fainting, cold, loss of sight ; discharge of dark clots ; uterine spasms ; twitches, jerks ; wants to be fanned. China.

For the effects of excessive haemorrhage. China.

Haemorrhage, with labor-like pains, glowing face ; flow watery or lumpy ; pulse hard, full. Ferr.

Haemorrhage after labor or abortion ; spasms, twitching of single muscles or limbs. Hyos.

Haemorrhage after mental excitement or depression. Ignatia.

Haemorrhage worse in the evening, with labor-like pains. Puls.

Haemorrhage, especially after hasty labor. Caul.

Haemorrhagic diathesis. Phos.

## UTERUS.

Os uteri dry, tender and undilatable. Aconite.

Spasmodic rigidity of the os uteri. Caul., Bell., Gels.

Os uteri rigid; she is scarcely able to endure the pains. Cham.

Hour-glass contraction; irritable; thirsty; desire for fresh air; restless. Cham.

Terrible pain in the small of the back, with hour-glass contraction of the uterus. Cocc.

Promotes expulsion of moles. Ferr., Kali c., Puls., Sabina, Sil., Sulph., Merc., Nat. c.

Discharge of bloody mucus from the uterus during pregnancy. Cocc.

Metritis after delivery, with typhoid symptoms. Rhus tox., Ars.

Metritis, with violent fits of vomiting and diarrhoea. Ver. a.

Metritis after delivery. Sabina, Tereb., Lach.

Strength of uterus weakened by too early or perverted efforts. Secale.

Burning and bearing down in the uterus. Tereb.

Cannot bear least pressure on uterine region. Lach.

Prolapsus uteri after parturition. Pod., Nux v., Sepia, Bell.

Sub-involution. Secale, China, Macrotin, Lilium.

## AFTER-PAINS.

Extremely painful and long-lasting. Aconite, Nux v.

Too long, or too violent; worse toward evening. Puls.

Too long and painful. Though cold she does not wish to be covered. Secale.

Cramping after-pains; often attended with cramps in the extremities. Cup.

Worse in the groins; over-sensitiveness; nausea and vomiting. Act.

Violent; return when the child nurses. Arnica.

Excited by the least motion, even taking a deep inspiration. Bry.

Especially after an exhausting, lengthy labor; spasmodic across hypogastrium, extending into the groins. Caul.

Very distressing, particularly in women who have borne many children. Cup. m.

Violent in sacrum and hips, with severe headache; after instrumental delivery. Hyper.

With much sighing. Ignatia.

With heat and flatulency; also with strong bearing down. Pod.

With sensitiveness of abdomen. Sabina.

Severe bearing-down pains, as if everything would be forced through the vulva. Bell.

Pains come and go suddenly. Bell.

Pains stitch-like, excited by the least motion. Bry.

Very distressing, and the patient extremely irritable. Cham.

Every pain causes an inclination to defecate. Nux v.

Colicky, causing her to bend double. Colo.

Head and eyes congested; lochial discharge seems hot; downward pressure. Bell.

Fainting after every pain. Nux v.

Always worse at night; likes room warm, and wants to be well covered. Rhus tox.

As preventive and curative. Arnica.

### LOCHIA.

Suppressed by cold or emotion. Act.

Suppressed; head feels as if it would burst. Bry.

Suppressed, followed by diarrhoea, colic and toothache. Cham.

Suppressed. Caul.

Suppressed; violent colic. Colo.

Suppressed, from anger or indignation. Colo.

Suppressed, with tympanitic swelling of the abdomen, and diarrhoea. Colo.

Suppressed by cold or dampness. Dulc.

Suppressed, from fright, with sopor. Opium.

Suppressed, followed by uterine inflammation. Secale.

Suppressed, with nymphomania. Ver. a.

Scanty and offensive. *Nux v.*

Scanty, becoming milky; feverish, but no thirst. *Puls.*

Scanty. *Stram.*

Too profuse, with burning pain in uterine region. *Bry.*

Profuse. *Millif.*, *Trill.*, *Cham.*

Profuse, excoriating, lasts too long. *Lilium.*

Lasts too long, and has a milky appearance. *Calc. c.*

Long-lasting, thin, offensive, excoriating, with numbness of the limbs. *Carb. an.*

Vitiated and offensive, lasts too long, or often returns. *Rhus tox.*

Protracted; great atony. *Caul.*

Lasts too long; drawing about ovaries; or discharge fetid, cheesy or purulent. *China.*

Lasts too long; profuse, excoriating. *Lilium.*

Acrid, fetid; great prostration. *Bapt.*

Offensive; feels hot to the parts. *Bell.*

Brown, foul-smelling. *Carb. v.*

Very offensive and excoriating; repeatedly almost ceases, only to freshen again. *Kreo.*

Dark, very offensive; scanty or profuse; painless, or accompanied by prolonged bearing pain. *Secale.*

Offensive, excoriating. *Sepia.*

Watery, mixed with small clots. *Act.*

Increased; pain in back when nursing. *Silicea.*

Return of lochia when women first go about after confinement. *Aconite.*

## LABOR.

### SPECIAL AND PECULIAR SYMPTOMS.

Cardiac neuralgia in parturition. *Act.*

During labor cannot bear to have her hands touched. *China.*  
The pains go from before backwards; the uterus seems to go upwards. *Gels.*

Consequences of abortion or labor; back weak, sweat, dry cough, prolonged metrorrhagia. *Kalic.*

Labor hindered by pains across lumbar region, or passing off down the buttocks; pulse weak. *Kali c.*

With every uterine contraction, violent dyspnœa which seems to neutralize the labor-pains. *Lobelia.*

Labor progresses slowly, pains feeble, seemingly from sad feelings and forebodings. *Nat. m.*

Cessation of labor-pains; coma; retention of stool and urine, often from fright. *Opium.*

Contractions interrupted by sensitiveness of vagina and vulva. *Plat.*

During labor everything seems relaxed; no action. *Ver. a.*

During labor fainting; exhausted by the pains; faints on least motion. *Ver. a.*

When other symptoms of the remedy are found, *Pulsatilla* is indicated in retained placenta.

Always to be given after labor. *Arnica.*

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